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AFTER THE SECOND PLACE

SEVERAL NEW-YORKERS WHO HAVE VICE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Fassett Might Be an Olive Branch Held Out by Major McKinley to Mr. Platt—Gen. McAlpin's Boom Working in the Republican League Clubs in the West—Mr. Hanna's Award of Seats Contested in This City.

A group of Republican State Committeemen were in the city last night discussing the part New-York State is to play in the National Convention next week. Among the number were Chairman Hackett, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, and Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry. Local politicians, including Chairman Lauterbach and William Brookfield, called to see them, and as J. Sloat Fassett chanced to be at the same hotel, and his name had been brought into the discussion as Vice Presidential timber, there was a lively session. Mr. Fassett, according to an afternoon dispatch from St. Louis, is regarded by some in that city as one who might in the capacity of an olive branch bring Mr. Platt to the McKinley band wagon—after the convention.

Mr. Fassett is the original Morton man in this State. He is still for Morton. He proposes to remain so, he said, so long as there is any possibility of nominating him. And he is properly modest in discussing any Vice Presidential booms, so long as Morton is to be voted for by New-York delegates.

"I am for Morton for the first place on the ticket," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and I think it is the duty of the New-York Republicans to support him for that place until the convention has determined the question."

"How about the Vice Presidential nomination, then?"

"It will be time enough for New-York Republicans to bring out candidates for second place when it appears that they cannot get the first place."

Mr. Fassett is going to St. Louis. The Vice Presidential bees may have made a nest in his bonnet, but he is not going to let them buzz aloud until the proper time comes. He is now in line with the State machine. No one would ever suspect that he had ever rebelled against his neighbor from Tioga County. He called on Mr. Platt last night.

If it turns out at St. Louis that the National Convention wants a New-Yorker for the second place on the ticket, there will be no lack of willing timber. A long row of lightning rods are prepared, ready to be pointed toward the sky the very minute it appears that Morton cannot have first place." This figure of speech is the badge of loyalty which every politician of the machine stripe wears.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock is said to be in the field. A story came out last night that to his far-seeing political eye it has thus early "appeared that Gov. Morton cannot get first place." Accordingly, a movement has been started by which New-York delegates are under a canvass in his behalf.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, the President of the Republican National League; Lieut. Gov. Saxton, ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, and possibly others are on the list of Vice Presidential candidates from this State.

The McAlpin boom is well under way in the Middle States, according to information which came to this city yesterday. The National League is the medium through which the attempt is made to bring him into prominence. On such occasions as Gen. McAlpin's attention has been called to this he has disclaimed any ambitions of this sort.

A newspaper from Indianapolis was received by a politician in this city, in which was published a letter from the President of one of the clubs in Chicago, with resolutions indorsing him. There was a preamble, which read thus:

"Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the officers and members of this club that Gen. E. A. McAlpin, President of the Republican League of the United States, is receiving numerous urgent requests to become a candidate for second place on the ticket with Major McKinley; therefore, be it resolved," &c.

One reason assigned why all the clubs should work to secure Gen. McAlpin's nomination was "that it would harmonize all elements of New-York Republicanism and insure victory in that State under the banner of 'the two Macs, protection, and sound money.'"

The author of the Chicago letter was President Aubin of the Fifteenth Ward Young Men's Republican League. He said: "This resolution was adopted only after mature deliberation, and we are convinced that the nomination of Gen. McAlpin would add great strength to the Republican ticket. It would be a fit and proper recognition of the younger element of the Republican Party, an element that is going to do herculean work for the party in the coming campaign. It will be a compliment to the Republican League of the United States, with its 2,000,000 or more members, who, it should be remembered, are voters, and who have aided so materially in the past in winning Republicans victories. It might be well to remember in this connection that of the 918 delegates to the St. Louis Convention 340 are league men."

The Republican managers read last night, with some interest, a list, purporting to come from Mark Hanna, of twenty-one New-York men, whom he claimed for McKinley. The list included Cornelius N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Robert J. Wright, of this city. There are contests in the three districts from which these men come, and the machine managers smiled because Mr. Hanna had apparently disposed of them in the interests of his candidate.

Chairman Hackett gave ten votes as the maximum McKinley strength from this State on the second ballot.

Member of Salvation Army Insane.

Ida Erickson, thirty-one years old, of 2 Charles Street was taken from the Salvation Army Headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street, last night, violently insane. She joined the army about six months ago, and soon showed symptoms of insanity. She was sent away for a rest two months ago. On her return she became worse. She was very violent last night, and during the service attempted to attack several of her comrades. It took five men to restrain her. Staff Captain Bown, in whose house she lived, reported the case to the Charles Street Police Station, and had the woman removed to Bellevue Hospital in a strait jacket.

Game Birds' Eggs Barred.

The Federal statute which forbids the importation into this country of game birds' eggs has recently brought keen sorrow to the hearts of two distinguished game bird fanciers. Ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia and Theodore Havemeyer of this city caused some eggs of English pheasants and partridges to be sent to this port, but in each instance the Collector of Customs refused to let them pass. Mr. Havemeyer's representative was at the Custom House yesterday endeavoring to get a consignment of pheasants' eggs and partridges' eggs over the official barrier, but his efforts were futile.

The Raleigh Starts for Charleston.

The United States cruiser Raleigh, one of the vessels attached to Rear Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic Squadron, yesterday got under way from the anchorage off Staten Island and started out to sea. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Merrill Miller. She is under orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and upon arrival there to take on board the naval militia for drill purposes and a practice cruise at sea. The detachment of the Raleigh leaves six ships at the rendezvous. These are the flagship New-York, the cruisers Cincinnati, Montgomery, and Newark, the commerce destroyer Columbia, and the ram Katahdin.

Death of William B. Smith.

HARTFORD, June 8.—William B. Smith, a well-known horseman, died at his home, on Imlay Street, this morning of paralysis, aged sixty years. He was the owner and breeder of Thomas Jefferson, a black stallion who had a record of 2:23¾, in the eighties, and he also raised record of 2:23¾, in the eighties, and also raised Howe's Tommy and other fast horses of local repute. His wife is Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, and he has three sons—Dr. C. C. Smith and Thomas Hammond Smith of this city and William Brown Smith, an actor and member of the Clay Clement company.

HEAVY DEALINGS IN WHEAT.

Sales Aggregated 19,035,000 Bushels—The Fluctuations and the Cause.

There was unusual activity in the wheat pit of the Produce Exchange yesterday. Prices fluctuated rapidly within the first hour and a half, and the total sales aggregated 19,035,000 bushels, a figure that has not been reached in any one day for several months. The sales, which were chiefly in futures, amounted to 8,500,000 bushels in the first hour alone.

The trading at the outset was particularly exciting and rapid. July wheat opened with simultaneous sales in different parts of the pit at prices varying from 67⅞ to 67½. The official closing price last Saturday was 67⅝.

There was evidently an eager desire on the part of a large number of brokers to cover shorts, and there was heavy selling all around the pit. The gossip of the Exchange teemed with rumors of big deals planned by Cuddahy, Armour, and other large Chicago operators, and prices ran quickly up to 69 7-16, which was more than 2 cents above the opening. The decline was equally as rapid, and the closing price for July wheat was 67⅛, the lowest quotation of the day. The decline was caused partly by the heavy selling and partly by the official crop reports, which failed to show the large falling off that had been expected.

The weekly statement of the visible supply of wheat was posted just before midday, showing 50,147,000 bushels on hand, a decrease of but 193,000 bushels. This decrease was unexpectedly small, and the posting of the statement was immediately followed by a break in prices. Soon afterward came the official reports from grain statisticians in Chicago showing that the Kansas wheat crop would be much larger than had been calculated.

While the principal trading yesterday was in July wheat, the fluctuations in the price of September were equally radical and rapid. September wheat sold from 68 9-16 up to 68 15-16, and down to 68⅜, where it closed.

J. E. Huking, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and a broker in good standing, was caught in the wheat flurry and was unable to meet his Clearing House obligations. Some of his customers, he explained, failed to make their accounts good with the necessary promptness. Chairman Peters therefore bought in for the account of the embarrassed broker 45,000 bushels of wheat and 300 shares of Sugar, and leather stocks. Broker Hukin's friends said that he would be able to extricate himself from financial difficulties to-day.

CHICAGO, June 8.—There was one of the wildest wheat markets of the year on the Board of Trade to-day. July wheat opened with a rush at from 62¼c. to 62¼c., and in a brief time was crowded down to 61½c. Bull efforts soon were redoubled, however, and an exciting boom sent the cereal to 63½c., a rise of 2c. above the lowest price previously recorded. There was a total advance of 7c. last week.

Immediately upon the news being posted of the small decrease in the visible supply for the week, compared with the same week last year, the boom collapsed, and prices fell to 60½c., a break of 2⅝c. in fifteen minutes' trading.

John Cudahy became a towering figure in the turmoil of the pit. He was credited with taking in 1,000,000 bushels, and when the top notch of the excitement was reached he sold so heavily and in such an open manner that nothing could stop the break.

Millions of bushels were unloaded by the bull clique during the panic.

DEATH OF CAPT. J. G. BOURKE.

Was a Famous Indian Fighter and Served with Crook.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Capt. John C. Bourke, Third Cavalry, United States Army, the well-known Indian fighter and frontier soldier, died here to-day at the Polyclinic Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks for an abdominal trouble. Capt. Bourke's home was in Philadelphia. He was about fifty years of age, and for a number of years was on the staff of Gen. George Crook.

Capt. Bourke enlisted in the Union Army when a boy, and served for three years in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. At the close of the war he went to the United States Military Academy, upon an appointment originally promised him by President Lincoln. Four years of peaceful study followed, but after being graduated there came years of activity. Whenever there was trouble among the Indians there could Bourke be found. He was Gen. Crook's right-hand man for a long time. While campaigning he gathered a quantity of historical, topographical, and generally interesting information, and some of this he put in book form. "The Snake Dance of the Moquals," "On the Border with Crook," and several scientific treatises of an ethnological nature made for the Captain a literary reputation of high order. Gen. Sheridan appreciated Capt. Bourke's ability as an author, and it was under Gen. Sheridan's instructions that he was detailed to duty in Washington. While there he was Sergeant at Arms of the famous Pan-American Conference, accompanying it on its historical tour through the country. Capt. Bourke rejoined his regiment in April, 1892, and was sent to Fort Ringgold, where he had since been stationed. Capt. Bourke married a Miss Horbach of Omaha, who, with three children, survives him.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The news of the death of Capt. Bourke caused profound regret in Washington. Capt. Bourke, in spite of his long and brilliant fighting record on the frontier, had been a good deal in Washington, and had made an unusually large circle of friends and admirers. His agreeable manners, broad culture, and literary work made him a welcome guest in many quarters outside of the usual army and navy society. He spent several months here at the time of the Pan-American Conference, and his knowledge of Spanish and other languages gave him an important part in the work of the conference. He did much to keep the press informed of the important work of the South American delegations, and acted to a large extent as an interpreter between those delegations and the delegates of the United States. He was always a favorite at the War Department, because of his fine record as a soldier, but he never took advantage of his popularity to escape duty in the field and on the frontier.

The interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington is likely to bring together an assembly of military, literary, and society people such as rarely gathers at the funeral of an officer of his rank.

She Blew Out the Gas.

A girl, who gives her name as Clara Castron, and who says that she lives at 415 Adams Street, Evansville, Ind., was taken to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital yesterday by two men, that she might be examined as to her sanity. The men refused to give their names, but said that the girl had come to a hotel which they keep, on Saturday, and on retiring had blown out the gas. Employes who smelled the gas opened the door in time to save her from asphyxiation.

The physician found the girl to be in perfect health and with no indications of insanity, save that she could give no reason for blowing out the gas. She said that she was on her way to England. On arriving in New-York she hired a cab driver to take her to a hotel. He had taken her to some place in East Broadway.

Her family has been notified.

Another Policy Raid.

Anthony Comstock arraigned two alleged policy players before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. The scene of operations was in a rear room on the second floor of 48 Broad Street, where one of the men was found surrounded by the usual paraphernalia. He gave his name as John Barker. Mr. Comstock said that it was John Maloney. The other man was F. W. Sangert, bartender in the basement of 50 Broad Street. Mr. Comstock said that the plays were given to Sargent, in the saloon, who also received the money and sent the numbers up to Barker, who recorded them and sent the slips back. The men were held in $1,000 for examination.

THE PLATFORM PROBLEM

NOBODY CAN TELL WHAT THE CONVENTIONS WILL DO WITH SILVER.

Republicans at St. Louis Possibly May Declare for Gold Monometallism—The Uncompromising Attitude of Western Silver Men May Result in the Conviction that More May Be Gained by a Sound-Money Declaration than by a Straddle.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The scene of political activity was being transferred rapidly to-day from the National Capitol to St. Louis by the departure of the leading Republican politicians. The reduction of the attendance in the House was so great that Mr. Dingley, the Republican leader on the floor, secured the adoption of a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except on account of sickness.

This order did not prevent the departure of Gen. Grosvenor in the afternoon for St. Louis, nor the escape of many other prominent Republicans.

Several prominent Senators were still about the Capitol to-day, but they had little that was new to communicate regarding the party platform. The fact that the Republicans from the silver States have refused any terms from their Republican associates from the East except an unconditional declaration for free coinage may have the effect of stiffening the Eastern Republicans in their fight for a gold standard.

This is just what the silver men desire. They are convinced that the Chicago Convention will declare for free coinage at some ratio, if not at 16 to 1, and they prefer to have the Republicans make a regular gold platform rather than trim for the silver vote. This, at least, is the attitude of the aggressive silver men. Those from States which are not large producers of silver, where party loyalty struggles with devotion to silver in the breasts of the Republican voters, gladly would see a compromise made.

There are movements on foot which may result in making the two party platforms much more nearly alike than heretofore has seemed probable. The moderate sound-money men from the West in the Republican ranks are urging the adoption of the Indiana platform, which declares for the use of silver as currency, but against the "free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The adoption of such a plank might be interpreted as an indication that the Republicans were not opposed to free coinage at some other ratio.

The New-York bankers who have been consulted have recommended that "16 to 1" be stricken out or that the words be added "or at any other ratio."

The proposition that the Democratic National Convention shall declare for free coinage without naming the ratio may receive strong support from some of the silver delegations from States where the gold sentiment is strong. If Ohio and Iowa and Indiana should cast their votes against a specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1, they probably would control the convention if the Eastern gold men should vote with them. Gov. Boies is known to have been desirous of hedging on the ratio at the Iowa Convention, and Gov. Claude Mathews of Indiana has been desirous of some compromise which would prevent a split in the party. If their influence should swing their delegations against the ratio of 16 to 1, the conservative element might win a victory at Chicago, which would make it much easier to keep the Eastern Democrats in line against a platform of a similar character on the Republican side.

Ben T. Cable, the gold-standard member of the National Committee from Illinois, was in town to-day and had talks with several members of the Administration and prominent members of Congress. He did not care to say much for publication, except that the gold-standard Democrats in Chicago would send a contesting delegation to the State Convention, and he evidently was feeling his way as to the attitude of the gold Democrats of the East.

It is impossible to determine at present whether the regular Democratic organizations from the Eastern States will bolt in case of a silver ticket and platform. "Mum's the word" with Senator Hill and other shrewd leaders, because they do not believe they ought to talk of bolting before a tangible reason for it shall have been presented at Chicago. They may seize upon the exclusion of the gold delegation from Illinois, Nebraska, or Michigan to leave the convention, or they may decide to accept the ticket and make the best fight they can to keep the party organization together in their States.

BOETTNER SEVERELY INJURED.

Knocked from His Bicycle by a Board Dragged by a Runaway Horse.

Gustav Boettner, fifty-three years old, of 368 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle on the Ocean Parkway yesterday, met with a peculiar accident that will confine him in the Kings County Hospital for some time.

Two of the mounted police of the Flatbush precinct left their horses to rest while they took a walk over their posts. The horses they tied to a fence. One of the horses pulled at his fastening until he broke a board off of the fence, and ran away, dragging the board after him.

In crossing the Ocean Parkway, the horse passed behind Mr. Boettner, but the board struck him, knocking him from his wheel to the ground. He received a fracture of the right shoulder and severe contused wounds, and a fracture of the left thigh. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital. The horse was subsequently recovered uninjured.

RUN DOWN ON THE BOULEVARD.

Joseph Ochs's Son Dangerously Hurt by a Bicyclist.

Milford Herbert Ochs, the six-year-old son of Joseph Ochs, a broker of 40 Exchange Place and 174 West Ninety-fifth Street, was run over last night by a bicycle, ridden by Thomas F. Brennan, nineteen years old, of 89 West Seventieth Street.

An ambulance from Manhattan Hospital was summoned and the boy was taken there. Upon examination it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and slight injuries of the body. Brennan was arrested at Ninety-fifth Street, and was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station. There was no complaint lodged against Brennan.

Silver Victory in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 8.—The Democratic State primaries to-day went almost solid for free silver, and the present State Government was indorsed for re-election with only one exception—Baker, Land Commissioner. Sound money ran far behind. The gold-standard men participated quite generally in the election and the threatened split amounts to nothing. Cranfield is nominated for Congress in Culberson's district against Dudley, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Cooper is renominated in the Second District, and Winchester Kelsoe in the Eleventh, represented by Noonan, the only Republican from Texas.

Cablegram from Hammond.

BOSTON, June 8.—A cablegram received by Dr. J. P. Broderick of Jamaica Plain from John Hays Hammond of Johannesburg, South Africa, says that Mrs. Hammond is improving slowly, and that Mr. Hammond expects to be released from custody this week.

LEGS TORN OFF BY AN EXPLOSION.

Two Laborers Make a Terrible Mistake in a Brass Foundry.

An explosion in the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, Summit and Van Brunt Streets, Brooklyn, at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, injured two men so severely that they may die.

The men are Thomas Higgins of 63 Summit Street and Patrick Smith of 111 King Street. Both are laborers. Higgins's right leg was blown off, and there was a compound fracture of his left leg. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. Smith received compound factures in both legs and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works cover almost an entire block, being bounded on three sides by Summit, Van Brunt, and Imlay Streets. It does a general iron foundry business and has the largest brass foundry in the Atlantic coast States—capable of turning out ten tons of brass castings per day. It was in the brass foundry that the accident occurred. Smith and Higgins had a plunger, which they were heating to break up and smelt. This plunger was a brass cylinder about 24 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. It was sealed at both ends, and was supposed to be airtight, but there was a minute hole in it, through which enough moisture had penetrated to cause the disaster.

There is always danger in heating these cylinders and every piece of hollow metal in which there may be moisture. Smith and Higgins were old employes and had often been cautioned, so a representative of the corporation said.

James Sprouwl, a workman of experience, who saw the laborers take the cylinder out of the crucible, told the following story of the explosion:

"When they took the cylinder out, I heard a slight hissing of steam, and said to one of the boys, 'There's a hole there, and those fellows may have an accident.' That was Albert Fairservice I spoke to. Then I passed by the men and spoke to them. They had the cylinder on the ground and Higgins was hitting it with a sledge hammer. He hit it one blow, and, as it hissed, I spoke to them. I said, 'Don't fool with that; bore a hole in it.'

"'Oh, I guess it's all right,' said Higgins, and he struck it again with the sledge. The explosion followed. I was standing ten feet away, behind a pile of iron castings. A piece of the cylinder struck the castings and broke some of them. The moment the man struck the second blow I threw myself on my face behind the castings, and I guess they saved me.

"The place was all in darkness after the explosion on account of the dust that was raised. I groped by way out and then we sent the ambulance calls."

The explosion made a great noise. All the windows in the brass foundry were broken and parts of the cylinder made two holes in the roof.

At Long Island College Hospital it was found necessary to amputate both of Smith's legs near the body. At a late hour last night he was reported to be doing as well as could be expected.

Higgins, whose right leg was torn off by the explosion, also lost his left leg on the operating table. He is in a dangerous condition.

A STEEL MILL RUMOR DENIED.

Mr. Rockefeller Does Not Intend to Build Works in Ohio, It Is Said.

A report was received from Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday that John D. Rockefeller and the men associated with him in the control of the Mesaba iron mines purposed to build on the site of the Standard Oil Refinery in that city a vast steel mill.

In the absence of Mr. Rockefeller, his secretary, George D. Rogers, denied the report in detail. A. R. Whitney, the Carnegie representative here said that he did not believe the rumor. If it were true he would, he thought, almost certainly have learned of it.

William Mitchell of the Bethlehem Iron Company, discredited the statement.

Since Mr. Rockefeller began to buy and lease Mesaba mines it has been announced about once a year that he intended to go into the manufacture of steel and take all the profits of the business, from the mining of the ore to the finished product. He was supposed, two years ago, to have selected Niagara Falls, N. Y., as the place for his steel works. Mr. Rockefeller and the group of rich men who operate with him have recently reorganized the basic steel works in Troy, N. Y.

The Lake ore pool, in which the Rockefeller people are interested, has advanced the price of Standard Bessemer ore for the current year from $2.75 per ton to $3.50.

MR. BERLINER HAS A LITTLE JOKE.

Sends Drunken Man to Mayor's Office and Makes Policeman Angry.

An intoxicated man, who said he had a grievance against some elevated railroad guards, staggered up the back steps of the City Hall yesterday and met Sol Berliner.

Sometimes Mr. Berliner is a joker, and he thought it would be amusing to send the man into the Mayor's office. He did so.

When the stranger got inside he encountered Policeman Maher, who, noticing his condition, ordered him out. He would not go, and Maher was obliged to arrest him and lock him up. Maher heard that Berliner had sent the man in, and this made him angry.

He went to the back steps of the Hall, found Mr. Berliner still there, and said:

"See here, you, Berliner, if you do anything like that again I'll lock you up mighty quick," and he shook his fist in Mr. Berliner's face. Mr. Berliner stammered and flushed and said: "Tut, tut, tut!"

"I'll lock you up," continued Maher, "if you dare to send any more drunken men into the Mayor's office. Don't you make any mistake about it."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TORONTO.

Business Houses and Stocks Damaged to the Extent of $200,000.

TORONTO, June 8.—A fire, which at one time threatened to eclipse any former experience of Toronto in that line, started in McKendry & Co.'s big department store, on Yonge Street, at 7 o'clock this evening.

The whole place was quickly ablaze and the entire block, including the large department stores of Eaton & Co., adjoining, were in imminent danger.

The fire was confined to McKendry & Co.'s store. The whole interior of the building was gutted and the stock, valued at $170,000, is nearly a total loss.

The stock of the Eaton Company and Guinane Brothers' shoe store suffered considerable damage from water and smoke. The total loss on the building and stock is estimated at $200,000; insurance, $150,000.

Two Men Injured by Cable Cars.

Policeman Felix McGorry of the East Fifty-first Street Station was injured by a Lexington Avenue cable car, north bound, within a half block of the station house last night. He had just alighted from a south-bound car, when he was knocked down. He received a fracture of the right wrist and contusions of the face and nose, and was sent to Flower Hospital. There was no arrest made, as the cars were almost side and side when McGorry stepped between them. Christopher Warren, eighteen years old, of 512 East Eighteenth Street, was struck by a Lexington Avenue cable car at Twenty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon and sustained a simple fracture of the right leg below the knee.

They Fought at Fifteen Paces.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 8.—In the Union County Court this morning Joseph Scutro was tried on a charge of atrocious assault, with intent to kill, "Mike" Faror, and acquitted. Both men are Italians, living in the same house in Peterstown. They fought a duel in the house with a shotgun and a blunderbuss, at a distance of fifteen feet, to settle a dispute between them. Scutro escaped unhurt, but Faror fell with a load of buckshot in his breast and shoulders. The jury, which was out only half an hour, returned with a verdict of not guilty, it having been proved that Faror shot first. Scutro, accompanied by a large delegation of friends, marched away in triumph.

STRICKEN AT A FUNERAL

DR. GIBSON WAS PREPARING TO CONDUCT SERVICES FOR A FRIEND.

The Aged Pastor of St. George's Church, William's Bridge, Putting on His Robes When an Attack of Heart Failure Came—Had Been in Ill Health and Was Feeble—His Wife with Him at the Time—His Long Career of Usefulness.

As he was preparing to conduct the funeral services of his oldest parishioner last Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge Gibson, rector of St. George's Church, William's Bridge, was stricken with heart failure. Less than two hours later he died in the house where lay the body of his friend, Thomas Doane.

Dr. Gibson had not been well for some time. He had just recovered from an attack of malarial fever, which, coming when he was more than seventy years old, left him very feeble. He conducted services in the little frame church at Park Avenue and Second Street Sunday morning for the first time in several months. Even this was against the advice of his family. When he persisted in his determination to conduct the funeral services that afternoon, the protest was still stronger.

"It is my duty," was his answer.

Mr. Doane lived in that part of William's Bridge known as Bronxford, a mile or two from the rectory of St. George's Church.

Mrs. Gibson, who since her husband's sickness had accompanied him everywhere, was driven to Mr. Doane's house with him. Hardly had the clergyman entered the house and been shown to a room where he might put on his robe, when he was seized with a sudden faintness.

Mr. Doane was well known, and many persons had assembled at the house to attend the funeral.

Among those at the house was a physician, and he did what he could for the aged clergyman, while a messenger was hastily sent for his family physician. He came too late, however. Dr. Gibson recovered consciousness only for a short time. His wife, who was at his bedside, was overcome.

After Dr. Gibson's death another clergyman was summoned to conduct Mr. Doane's funeral services.

The tragic death of Dr. Gibson was the end of a long and useful life in the service of his church and as an educator. He was born in Trenton, N. J., seventy-three years ago this month. He was of old Dutch ancestry, and was a lineal descendant of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. He was graduated from Princeton College in the early '40's. He then came to New-York, and entered the General Theological Seminary. After leaving that institution, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1847.

His first charge was at Cohoes, N. Y., where he organized the parish of St. John's. From that place he went to the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, near West Point. His ability as an organizer and builder-up of struggling churches was recognized by the authorities of the church, and he was successively given charge of the parishes at Garnerville and Haverstraw. In each place he built a church and established a successful parochial school.

This attention to school work resulted in his being made rector of Burlington College, Burlington, N. J., in 1860, under Bishop Doane, its founder. He was here associated with W. C. Doane, the present Bishop of Albany, the charge of St. Mary's Cathedral. While rector of Burlington College, Dr. Gibson taught the sons of Gen. Grant, who was then living in Burlington. He conducted this school for six years and, after having temporary charge of St. Matthew's Church, in Jersey City, took the rectorship of Bethesda Church, at Saratoga Springs, from 1866 to 1869.

At the end of that time, at the urgent request of Bishop Potter, he took the school at Sing Sing, which had been founded by Col. Marlborough Churchill, and gave it the name of St. John's School. For more than twenty years Dr. Gibson worked as a teacher. Many of the best-known families sent their sons to Dr. Gibson's school, which acquired a wide reputation.

He was called to the Parish of St. George's, William's Bridge, a year or two ago. The church had not been flourishing and Dr. Gibson was suggested as one who could bring it to a prosperous condition. In this he was very successful.

Dr. Gibson held many offices in the church. He was at one time Dean of Westchester County, and had been a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. His degree of D. D. was conferred by St. Stephen's College. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Frances P. Wood of Providence, R. I., and two children, B. Stuyvesant Gibson and Mrs. Ralph Brandreth of Sing Sing.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck and the Rev. George Fergussen will conduct the services. The burial will be at Sing Sing.

OPENING OF THE SAENGERFEST.

North American Saegerbund in Session at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—A heavy rain and wind storm in the early evening played havoc with the gorgeous decorations, but did not deter about 8,000 persons from attending the reception concert of the Twenty-eighth Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, which was given this evening by local societies and singers, and was a complete success in every detail.

President John Dimling appeared upon the darkened stage at 8:15 o'clock and read a brief telegram of friendly greeting and kindly wishes from President Cleveland.

As Mr. Dimling ceased speaking, the electric wire connecting Saengerfest Hall with the Executive Mansion, in Washington City, was closed by President Cleveland pushing a button, and in an instant the spacious hall was flooded with light.

No Longer Held for Murder.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 8.—Mrs. Martha Whittaker of Port Jervis, who has been confined in the Goshen Prison for the past two months, charged with the murder of her mother, Mrs. Francis Snyder, was discharged to-day on the application of her attorney, Wilton Bennett, the Grand Jury which has been in session during the past week having failed to find an indictment against her. The motion for her discharge was opposed by District Attorney Hirschberg, who claimed that under Section 290 of the Penal Code she should be held. William J. Gaynor, the Presiding Judge, said there was not sufficient ground to detain her for another Grand Jury, and ordered her discharge.

Preparing a Big Searchlight.

HALIFAX, June 8.—A powerful electric plant is being built by the Imperial Government at Fort Clarence, on the Dartmouth shore of the harbor, and a dynamo of great capacity is being constructed for it. The building in which the electric plant is to be located will be on the south side of the fort, and will be built into an excavation dug for the purpose. The building is entirely concealed beneath the mound and protected by earth and masonry. The object of the installation of the plant is to obtain a revolving searchlight of great power which will control the entrances to the eastern passage and Drake's Passage, and also all the western entrance north of the York redoubt.

Postmaster W. H. Wright Found Dead.

William H. Wright, the Postmaster of Station "H," at Bath Beach, Brooklyn, was found dead in the Post Office late yesterday afternoon. He died of heart disease. He was fifty-nine years old, and had been postmaster at Bath Beach for many years. When the county towns' Post Offices were consolidated under the charge of Postmaster Sullivan in Brooklyn, he retained Mr. Wright in charge of the station at Bath Beach, which is located on Benson Avenue, near Bay Twentieth Street.

EGYPT'S VICTORY IN THE SOUDAN.

A Battle in Which Her Soldiers Showed Great Bravery.

CAIRO, June 8.—Advices received from Akasheh, the advance post occupied by the Egyptian troops in the Soudan, this morning, say that in the battle which took place between the Egyptians and the dervishes at and around Firket, 800 dervishes were killed and 450 taken prisoners. The number of wounded dervishes is not reported.

The number of the Egyptian troops engaged in the battle was 4,000, while the dervishes are estimated to have numbered 4,500.

The gallantry displayed by the Egyptians is highly praised. Their action in this engagement bears out the contention of those military men who hold that there has been in recent years a vast change in the bravery and morale of the Egyptian Army, and confounds those critics who declared that the native troops could not withstand the wild rushes of the dervishes, but would become panicstricken and allow themselves to be slaughtered like sheep.

The Egyptian mixed tribunal formed for the purpose of deciding as to the legality of the advance of money from the Egyptian Treasury for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Soudan expedition has formally pronounced judgment against the proposal to draw upon the Commission of the Public Debt for the sum asked, or any part thereof. This action of the tribunal was taken despite the refusal of the British and Egyptian Governments to recognize the competence of the tribunal to decide upon the question.

WARDEN SAGE'S PRISONER CAUGHT.

Hid Within the Prison Walls Twelve Days Waiting to Escape.

SING SING, June 8.—Warden Sage of the State prison here to-night, at 11:45 o'clock, caught the prisoner, James Keenan, alias "Hank Joseph," alias "Sam Coodrui," who disappeared from the prison twelve days ago. When the escape was reported search was made for the convict everywhere. No trace of him could be found.

Mr. Sage was certain that the prisoner had not left the prison and was in hiding somewhere, but all searches were unavailing until a ruse was adopted to-day. A guard was stationed about the prison, but outside of the walls and out of sight of the people in the interior of the prison. Then when the shower came up the guard which had been maintained inside and on the walls was withdrawn with every possible publicity.

There was no response until about fifteen minutes before midnight, when the long-sought-for prisoner attempted to leave a hiding place that had been made over the top of the big ice-house. He was at once halted and marched into the prison.

During the twelve days the man had been hidden he is supposed to have been provided with food and drink by other prisoners, who stole the food in small quantities from the dining room, and by contributing to a general supply, managed to provide the man with sufficient to maintain his strength.

THREW HIS HAT ON THE STAGE.

Herbert Morris's Actions at the Casino Lead to His Arrest.

A young man, fashionably dressed, who was in the audience at the Casino last night, attracted attention by audible remarks.

When all eyes were on him he raised his hat in the air and deliberately flung it onto the stage among the performers. It struck Virginia Earle, who appears in "In Gay New-York."

Then the young man tried to climb over the footlights to recover the hat. A policeman conducted him to the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, where he said his name was Herbert Morris, and that he lived at 19 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The police said that he did not seem to have been drinking. They thought his conduct was due to aberration of mind.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

An Unknown Man Loses His Life in a Peculiar Manner.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 8.—An unknown man, who is described as being about thirty years old, medium size, and dressed in light clothes, and who is thought to be from Buffalo, lost his life here to-night in a very peculiar manner.

While standing on Luna Island, at the brink of the Cave of the Winds, his hat blew off and, in making a sudden attempt to catch it the unfortunate man lost his footing, slipped into the water and on to the slimy rocks, and in an instant was swept over the falls before the eyes of the spectators.

A companion of the man who was standing near him when the accident occurred, rushed off like mad, and has not since been seen. The body has not yet been found.

The Yale-Wisconsin Race.

NEW-HAVEN, June 8.—Plans are being completed for the Yale freshman-University of Wisconsin race at Lake Saltonstall. It will be rowed here on June 18, between 4 and 6 o'clock. Guy Richards of Columbia has been selected as referee. The course will be from the east end of the lake to Regatta Point. The Wisconsin crew are expected her about June 13. The Yale men are practicing daily over the course. This is the only race in which a Yale crew will row this side of the Atlantic this year.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed Lewis M. Martin of Clinton manager of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William C. Wheeler. R. Somers Hayes of New-York City was appointed a Commissioner to locate the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1890, Section 11, to succeed Frank K. Hain, deceased.

A "Bucket Shop" Missing.

There was some inquiry yesterday for Knox & Co., who, up to last Saturday, had conducted a brokerage business on the "bucket-shop" plan in the building having entrances at 50 New and 50 Broad Street. For awhile the "firm" apparently had a good trade, keeping a stock and grain ticker in active operation. The office was not opened yesterday morning, and no explanations were made.

The Governor at Albany.

ALBANY, June 8.—Gov. Morton returned to the Capitol to-day, accompanied by Col. Cole, his private secretary. The latter to-day stated that he saw no reason for changing the statement he made some days ago to the effect that the members of the Greater New-York Charter Commission would not be appointed by the Governor before the latter part of this week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Beaufort tugboat Bachelor, with two flats loaded with phosphate rock in tow, went ashore on Tybee Point Beach, Ga., Saturday night. The flats went to pieces. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to pull the tug off. She is in a dangerous position.

—An officer has sailed from Liverpool having in charge Martin Alkae, a seaman of the ship Tacoma of Bath, Me., who is accused of killing the second mate of the Tacoma on the high seas.

—Dwight Steere, a life convict for murder, and William Johnson, who had served eight terms for various crimes, secured a key and escaped from the State prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

—Angus McKay of Waterbury, Conn., is seriously ill from the bite of a spider. A finger was amputated, but blood poisoning had set in, and McKay's recovery is doubtful.

—The premature explosion of a blast at Norton's cement works, near Kingston, N. Y., killed Aaron Terwilliger, Thomas Rider, and Frederick Charles, workmen.

—The dress of Miss May Reider of Woodbury, N. J., ignited from a red-hot stove, and she was so seriously burned that she died.

—Ex-State Senator Tobias Lord of Steep Falls

Warm

Weather is coming and your blood should be put in good condition to resist its enervating effects. Now take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

board be held on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at 10 o'clock A. M."

That between the 1st day of October, 1895, and the 31st day of March, 1896, there were held by the Board of Police, under the foregoing resolution, 46 stated meetings, of which you attended at only 21, and neglected and failed to attend any of the remaining 25 of said stated meetings.

That between the 1st day of October, 1895, and the 31st day of March, 1896, there were held by the Board of Police, for the transaction of the necessary business of the Police Department, 84 meetings, including the 46 stated meetings above referred to, of which you attended at only 20, and neglected and failed to attend any of the remaining 84 of said meetings.

That by reason of your repeated absence from the meetings of said Board of Police, and your persistent and continuous neglect and refusal to meet and act with said board, the public business intrusted to said board has been greatly impeded.

SECOND SPECIFICATION.

That, from time to time, a great number of complaints are received by the Board of Police from citizens and others, which by action of the board are referred to the Chief of Police or other officer of the Police Department for investigation and report to said board.

That for the orderly and convenient transaction of the business of said board it has heretofore been arranged and agreed by and between the members of said board and was the established practice of the department prior to and for the month of November, 1895, that all such reports from the said Chief of Police or other officer of the Police Board should be delivered to one of the Police Commissioners, whose duty it was to examine the same and either answer the complaint or recommend such action thereon by the Board of Police as to him should seem proper.

That during said month of November, 1895, you did receive a great number of said reports for examination and recommendation thereon, but you failed and neglected to examine the same and make recommendation to the Board of Police regarding the same, whereby many of said complaints remained unacted upon and unredressed and the Police Department became chargeable with neglect of duty and of failure to properly enforce the law.

That among the reports so received and neglected by you were reports on the following complaints, viz.:

From John A. Roche, Simon Borg, the Mayor, referred to you Nov. 11, 1895.

Mrs. M. Rodman, The Hon. R. C. Cornell, A. J. Marsland, Arthur S. Brunswick, Mrs. M. Daly, L. V. Bennett, F. Slorita, referred to you Nov. 12, 1895;

John Acker, George C. Block, Joachim Frank, William G. Robinson and others, William F. Coston, N. Storm, F. H. Smith, A. H. Rogers, J. L. Hopkins, Frank Schlosser, referred to you Nov. 16, 1895.

William W. Smith, L. Seibert, A. Law, A. M. Woodward, Mrs. M. Wormser, J. L. Keating & Co., Alex Brough, J. F. Heitz, George B. Vanderpoel, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, A. H. Irish, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, A. Schneider, the Rev. R. H. Saunders, Mrs. O'Conner, referred to you Nov. 19, 1895;

F. R. Morse, Joseph Finch, Health Department, J. D. Little, A. Nashonson, McLean & Rice, J. S. Dowell, R. S. Aubry, P. Osborne, Fred Alimy, Mendel Brothers, Sixth Avenue Railway Company, referred to you Nov. 20, 1895;

R. J. Walsh, Peter Bang, City Vigilance League, (Seventh Assembly District,) James A. Boghard, Gustave A. Girard, H. Karsten, J. H. Buckley, Max Lindberg, referred to you Nov. 29, 1895.

THIRD SPECIFICATION.

That in order to facilitate the business of the Board of Police it is and has been the custom to appoint certain committees to attend to special subjects and make recommendations thereon to the board.

That it is the custom and understanding among the members of said board that the Chairman of each of said committees shall take the active charge of the business of the committee of which he is Chairman.

That you have been and are Chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

That you have neglected and failed to perform the duty of Chairman of said committee, and have failed and neglected to investigate applications for pensions and to make reports thereon to the Board of Police.

FOURTH SPECIFICATION.

That it is a rule and practice of the members of the Board of Police that where members of the police force are tried for misconduct before a single Commissioner, such Commissioner shall, upon his own judgment, dispose of all cases wherein he believes the punishment should not exceed the forfeiture of five days' pay, and in more serious cases when said Commissioner believes that a greater punishment should be inflicted, that the Commissioner before whom the trial was held shall indorse the charge and evidence with the penalty which he recommends, and that said charges and evidence should then be sent successively to each of the other Commissioners, and that when all of said Commissioners shall have examined said charges and evidence the judgment of the Board of Police thereon is determined and announced at a meeting of said board.

That it is important and necessary for the proper discipline and efficiency of said police force, in case of the conviction of a member of said force of a punishable offense, that the punishment to be inflicted should be determined and announced within a reasonable time after the trial.

That you have frequently unreasonably delayed examining and acting upon charges and evidence presented to you as above described, and particularly in the following instances:

Patrolman John J. Kane was tried before Commissioner Grant on Jan. 18, 1893. The record of his trial was completed on Jan. 22, and within a few days thereafter was examined and passed upon by Commissioners Grant, Roosevelt, and Andrews. Said record consisting of the charges and evidence were sent to you on Feb. 7, 1896, for examination; you failed and neglected to pass upon the same, and up to June 4, 1896, you had not acted thereon. The charge against the officer had been considered by the Commissioner who tried the case to be sufficiently serious to merit a greater punishment than the forfeiture of five days' pay.

Patrolman S. J. Tobin was tried before you on Feb. 20, 1896, on a charge of perjury. Up to June 4, 1896, you had not acted upon said charge or rendered any decision thereon.

John S. Connolly was tried before Commissioner Andrews on Dec. 19, 1895. The record having been made up, the charges and evidence were acted upon by Commissioners Andrews and Roosevelt within a few days and sent to you for examination on Jan. 3, 1896, and remained in your hands, unacted upon, until April 15, 1896. The charge against this officer had been considered by the Commissioner who tried the case to be sufficiently serious to merit a greater punishment than the forfeiture of five days' pay.

The following members of the police force, to wit, Dennis F. Fox, Morris J. O'Connell, James F. Burns, Clinton E. Kent, John J. Brennan, James P. Oates, Dennis Shea, William Lyman, and Frederick G. Zuchswerdt were tried before Commissioner Grant on Feb. 6, 1896. The record was indorsed by Commissioner Grant on Feb. 19, indorsed by Commissioner Roosevelt on Feb. 20, by Commissioner Andrews on March 4, on which day they were sent to you for examination. You held the same without action for more than a month, to wit, until April 15, 1896. In each of said cases the charges had been considered by the Commissioner who tried the case to be sufficiently serious to merit a greater punishment than the forfeiture of five days' pay.

The following members of the police force, to wit, Thomas Donnelly, John Cavanagh, Joseph Reitman, John Hodge, James McEnerney, John J. Dein, and Michael P. Gorman were tried before Commissioner Grant on Feb. 4, 1895, and the record, consisting of the charges and evidence, was completed on Oct. 14, 1895. The said charges were acted on by Commissioner Grant and sent to you for examination on Oct. 17, 1895, and you held the same without action for more than a month, to wit, until Nov. 19, 1895. In each of said cases the charges had been considered by the Commissioner who tried the case to be sufficiently serious to merit a greater punishment than the forfeiture of five days' pay.

FIFTH SPECIFICATION.

That the examination for promotion of Sergeants to Captains of Police was held on Feb. 8, 1896. All of the questions upon this examination had been prepared by Commissioner Andrews, but were submitted to and approved by you. On account of the importance of the examination it was agreed a day or two after the examination was held, and after the Commissioners being present in President Roosevelt's office, that the work of examining and rating the papers for both Captains and Inspectors of Police should be done personally by the Commissioners. In dividing up the work, Commissioner Roosevelt took the subject of report writing, Commissioner Grant that of rules and regulations, Commissioner Andrews that of military tactics, and you agreed to take the two important subjects of the laws of the State of New-York and the ordinances of the City of New-York. It was agreed that the examination should be made at once, and should be the first and most important duty of the Commissioners.

Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews finished the examination of the papers, about forty-five in all, within forty-eight hours, and mostly within twenty-four hours.

You reported at various times that you were making progress with the work, and fixed several days upon which you would certainly finish your share. After the expiration of more than a week, Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, after consultation, sent word to you that if you could not finish all of your papers at the close of office hours on that day, to send the remaining papers to Commissioner Andrews's house, and he would finish them that night.

About 9 o'clock that night, Commissioner Andrews received all of the papers which had been assigned to you. Not one of them had been examined or rated, or any attempt made to do so.

Commissioner Andrews finished the papers on law and reported the results the next morning.

The next day Commissioner Roosevelt completed the work by examining all of the papers on ordinances, which had also been assigned to you.

The eligible list was made out, and the promotions were made within a day or two afterward.

Real Estate Men Talk of Uniting.

A special committee of the New-York Real Estate Board met at the Hotel Waldorf last night to consider the advisability of consolidating with the New-York Board of Real Estate Brokers of 59 Liberty Street. No conclusion was reached, and another meeting will be held.

WILL INSIST ON RIGHTS

CITIZENS DETERMINED THAT ELEVATED ROAD OBEY THE LAW.

North Side Board of Trade Has Decided to Call on Manhattan Company to Furnish Through Trains Across the Harlem, as Required by Act of Legislature—Would Grant No Other Concession in Face of Present Evasion.

By unanimous vote the North Side Board of Trade decided at its regular meeting last night to call on the Manhattan Railway Company to carry out the law and give to its long-suffering customers a continuous ride without change of cars from South Ferry or City Hall across the Harlem River to Tremont.

Most of the prominent members of the board were present at the meeting, including ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, O. G. Angle, H. A. Gumbleton, Louis A. Risse, School Commissioner J. A. Goulden, Albert E. Davis, Franklin A. Wilcox, and Dr. S. H. McIlroy.

After the election of James L. Wells as President, ex-Judge Ernest Hall said in relation to rapid transit extension:

"The proper development of this district depends upon the extension of the present elevated system. If, however, the extensions are to be operated in the same way that the Manhattan Company operates its present lines, a few people may be forced to ride on the trains, but no single person will do so of his own natural desire. If we want to get the population in this section that it deserves, we must make these people carry out the law and give us the continuous ride to which we are entitled.

"Anxious as I am to see the road extended to Fordham and elsewhere, I think this question is just now of still greater importance. I would sacrifice the extension for the time and compel this company to comply with the law.

"This law (Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894) was emasculated before it was passed, and no penalty was attached to it. But a violation of a law to which no penalty is attached is, according to the Criminal Code, a misdemeanor, and the company is guilty of a misdemeanor every time it violates this law.

"The life of the elevated roads depends on these proposed extensions. But, before we make any concessions to them, let us make them carry out the law and carry passengers through on the Third and Second Avenue lines without change of cars.

"Let us make this stand now, and once for all. So far as we are concerned, I say that no concessions of any kind should be granted to the Manhattan Railroad Company until they comply with the law as it stands to-day.

"I don't mean to say that we shall say to the company: 'Give us this to-morrow or the next day, or you shall have no concessions from us.' But I do say that a day shall be named by them when they can give us this right. They are not above the law as a corporation any more than we are as individuals."

Henry A. Gumbleton said: "When we appear next Thursday before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, when Messrs. Gould and Sage will be present, we should demand from them some proper guarantee that at some date to be named they intend to carry into effect this law."

"This law," said ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein, "has been upon our statute books two years. It is evident, unless something is done, that it will be three years more, and will be only observed by promises.

"I heartily concur with the motion that, at next Thursday's hearing before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, a pledge be exacted from the Manhattan Railway Company that they will give us our rights in this matter and comply with the law at the earliest possible date.

"In the meantime I know that papers are now being prepared for the purpose of compelling the officials by mandamus to comply with this law and give us a continuous ride. A petition has been prepared and is now being circulated."

Other speakers were heard in a similar vein, and it was finally resolved to get from the Manhattan Company at next Thursday's hearing an assurance in writing that the law will be complied with as soon as the necessary changes in the road can be made.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the North Side Board of Trade be extended to Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York, for the very satisfactory hearing given to the Executive Committee on Tuesday last in relation to the immediate improvement of the present elevated railroad system and the early extension of the lines to other parts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Resolved, That we especially commend the assurance given us by the Mayor, and since announced by him at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rapid Transit Committee, that so long as he had any authority to control, the elevated railroads must do their building above the Harlem River before they began work on their new structures in the lower part of the city, and that what the people wanted was the construction of lines that would open up new territory and improve the value of property, thereby increasing its taxable value to the city.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mayor Strong, the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, and to George Gould and Russell Sage.

A letter was read from Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, saying that a branch office of the department would be opened June 15 at 2,775 Third Avenue.

Frederick E. Saward, who lives at 1,637 Washington Avenue, and is a member of the North Side Board of Trade, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Morally, physically, and financially we need this continuous ride. From every point of view it is necessary. We need it morally, because all sorts and conditions of people from the lower parts of the east side have to mingle at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with the Third Avenue passengers. We need it physically, because—well, go and see for yourself the scenes in the morning and evening, and it will not be necessary for me to give any reasons.

"We need it financially, because large and varied interests on the north side are at stake, and the whole future development of the district is affected by such an outrageous proceeding.

"The time lost from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where we have to wait for a clear track, to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where we have to change cars, is anything from eight to fifteen minutes. If the Manhattan Railway Company complied with the law, therefore, we should be fifteen minutes nearer City Hall. The effect of this can be easily imagined upon the value of property on the north side.

"I am so disgusted with the state of affairs that I often of an evening go home by the Fourth Avenue cars, in order to avoid the crush and confusion. I know many others who do the same. It takes longer, but we are sure of getting a seat.

"A few throught rains are run on the Second Avenue, from Canal Street, during certain hours of the evening, I understand, and of course the congestion is thus relieved in some small way; but why cannot they run them all the time?"

NORTH SIDERS OUT OF PATIENCE.

What a Citizen Says of the Elevated Company's Evasion of Law.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a resident of the "north side," I am watching with a good deal of interest and satisfaction your commendable efforts to make the Manhattan Elevated Company live up to the law with regard to a continuous trip over the Harlem River without change.

I have heard it said that New-Yorkers were "criminally good-natured" in matters of municipal misrule and corporate greed, but I assure you the patience of north siders is almost exhausted in the matter of this particular corporation, which enjoys such bountiful public privileges, and yet is willing to give so little in return. Between ten and fifteen minutes is wasted every night in going from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, just across the river.

The company has ample switching facilities. Why can it not be compelled to treat its patrons like "white men"? We, who travel over the Manhattan lines twice a day, are surely worth some consideration. As it is now, we are forced at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to give up a good seat, and then are pushed and jostled along in a crowd of several hundre people through a sort of cowshed, where we must wait five or six minutes for a train. Then comes a regular football "scrimmage," and if we get into the car at all we are very lucky indeed.

My grudge has been growing for some time. I must let it out.

L. E. VAN NORMAN.

481 MOUNT HOPE PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1896.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

DELEGATES TO GO TO SARATOGA.

Kings County Democrats Select Men for State Convention.

The Democrats of Kings County held their Assembly District Conventions last night and elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention that is to convene at Saratoga June 24. There were conventions in each of the twenty-one districts, and three delegates were elected from each. In all, sixty-three delegates will go to Saratoga.

At the State Convention the delegates will assemble by Congressional districts and will select the delegates to go to the National Convention at Chicago in July.

The delegates elected last night are as follows:

First District—Almet F. Jenks, Dr. David Lucas, and Patrick H. Quinn.

Second District—William J. Plant, John McKeown, and James J. Bridges.

Third District—James Kane, Charles F. Brown, and Thomas H. Cullen.

Fourth District—James W. Ridgway, Dr. Henry Bulwinkel, and Charles W. Sutherland.

Fifth District—Patrick Hayes, James D. Bell, and John T. Kelly.

Sixth District—William R. Maguire, John Pettersen, and Charles C. Wise.

Seventh District—John Green, W. B. Hatfield, and Thomas B. Murphy.

Eighth District—John J. McGarry, John H. O'Rourke, and C. F. Brandt.

Ninth District—Michael Ryan, William J. Doyle, and John A. Donald.

Tenth District—Terry F. Haggerty, Joseph H. Mahon, and Edward Dooley.

Eleventh District—Edward C. Murphy, Bernard J. York, and William Hughes.

Twelfth District—John Gallagher, Augustus C. Fischer, and John J. Kenny.

Thirteenth District—Thomas F. Farrell, James L. Jensen, and Joseph F. Cavanagh.

Fourteenth District—Patrick H. McCarren, Edward F. Scott, and Rudolph C. Bacher.

Fifteenth District—William P. Wuest, Emil F. Walter, and Bernard Schumans.

Sixteenth District—William P. Young, Charles F. Simis, and Joseph H. Heyler.

Seventeenth District—John L. Shea, William L. Howard, and Albert C. Aubrey.

Eighteenth District—Frederick B. Bailey, R. M. Collins, and Richard V. B. Renson.

Nineteenth District—James M. Tobin, Adam Epple, and Bernard Schumans.

Twentieth District—Joseph Lawson, Frank E. Wilson, and Conrad Hester.

Twenty-first District—John N. Burns, Michael Levy, and Michael V. Walsh.

The majority of the delegates elected last night are new men, and have not figured in the party councils in the past. There are, however, a few of the old-timers—Warden Patrick Hayes, Senator McCarren, ex-Register James Kane, Thomas F. Farrell, and others.

There will be a contesting delegation from Kings County at the Democratic State Convention. The Shepard organization in Kings County intends to elect delegates, and it will ask to have its representatives recognized in the convention and seated. The Independent Democrats that have been active for several years by Mr. Shepard will hold their primaries for the election of delegates Thursday, and the Assembly conventions will be held next Tuesday.

United States Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, the Secretary of the Democratic Party in Kings County, said he hoped Mr. Shepard would be chosen as one of the delegates to go to the Chicago Convention.

"We are all gold men from A to Z," said Mr. Roy. "I for one will not vote for a silver candidate, or for a candidate on a compromise platform. There will be no compromise on this question. I wouldn't vote for Boies or any other silver candidate."

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the regular organization in Kings County, said the Shepardites would not be given any quarter in Saratoga.

"I have no feeling against them," said Mr. York, "but I believe it would be the worst sort of policy to give them any degree or character of representation in the State Convention. That is the almost unanimous sentiment of our organization."

The present State Committee contains two of the Shepardites upon its roll, A. A. Healy and S. Perry Sturges. Mr. York said their places will be filled by regular Democrats.

SHOT HER LOVER AND HERSELF.

A Murder and a Suicide in a San Francisco Lodging House.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—John Hay, assistant editor of The San Francisco Journal of Commerce, was shot and fatally wounded by Mrs. R. H. McDougall shortly before midnight last night in a room at a lodging house, 330 McAllister Street. The woman then shot herself twice through the breast and died by the side of her victim. Hay was removed to the receiving hospital, where he died a few minutes later.

The murdered man made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that he had desired to break his acquaintance with Mrs. McDougall. When he so informed the woman she became violently enraged, seized a pistol, and shot him through the breast as he lay on the bed. Before he could disarm her she fired two bullets into her own breast, dying almost instantly.

Mrs. McDougall was the wife of R. H. McDougall, a Chicago commercial traveler, who is now in Texas on business. She came to this city about four months ago from Portland, in which city she gained a livelihood as a stenographer and typewriter. Ten years ago she was well known to the theatrical profession, being at that time a member of the McKee Rankin company. She also pretended to be a detective in the United States Secret Service Department.

MAGISTRATE MOTT'S MISTAKE.

Misunderstood a Clergyman, Who Was Defending a Boy.

Edward Cussell, nineteen years old, of 112 Rivington Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of fighting in the street, and the Rev. H. W. Byrnes of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church appeared in his defense.

Mr. Byrnes said that his church gave an entertainment Sunday night, and a crowd of young men created a disturbance. The men were armed with clubs, and attempted to strike members of the congregation.

"This prisoner," said the clergyman, "is entirely innocent."

"You were not there," said Magistrate Mott, "and how do you know?"

"I was there," said the minister.

"I say you were not there," said the Magistrate. "I will not send this boy to prison to please you."

"Why, your Honor," said the minister, "I have been asking you to release him. I don't want him sent to jail."

Magistrate Mott's mistake caused considerable amusement in the court. He discharged the young man."

Three Boys Accused of Burglary.

Three small boys cried bitterly yesterday morning when they were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on charges of burglary. William Allen said his stationery and confectionery store at 142 Columbus Avenue had been robbed several times, and that Sunday night he was on the lookout. He heard a crash in the rear of his store about 8 o'clock. He called a policeman, and James Keegan, nine years old, of 862 Tenth Avenue, was found helping himself to candy. He was arrested with two other boys, John Kinzel and Edward Riordan, of 240 West Sixtieth Street, who were on guard. In court each of the boys tried to incriminate his companions, and Magistrate Crane committed them all to the custody of the Gerry society for further examination.

ANXIOUS TO GET HOME

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RUSHING BUSINESS OF BOTH HOUSES.

An Adjournment May Be Taken To-day—Agreements Reached on All the Appropriation Bills But One—Three New Battleships Provided For—No Quorum in the House—Election Case Hung Up by the Democratic Minority.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The two houses of Congress were working toward an adjournment to-day, but apparently not with great haste. There was no quorum in the House, and Mr. Dingley was compelled to enter a sharp protest against the rapid departure of members for home or for the St. Louis Convention.

The General Deficiency bill was rushed through both houses with only brief debate, and the agreement on the Post Office bill was accepted. This left only the Indian and District of Columbia Appropriation bills, upon which the conferrees were hard at work this evening. It is expected that every difference will be adjusted before the meeting of the two houses to-morrow, and that adjournment may be reached to-morrow or on Wednesday.

The agreement regarding the Post Office Appropriation bill puts a stop to further consolidation of Post Offices unless they are within six miles of the central office, but leaves in force all existing arrangements for consolidation.

The naval conferrees agreed finally this afternoon on the battleships in the Naval bill. Three ships are provided for, with a stipulation that contracts for armor plate are not to be made at any price until Congress shall have further acted upon the subject.

The House conferrees have offered a compromise to the Senate conferrees on the Indian bill which probably will be accepted, and this bill, together with the Naval bill, will be got out of the way early to-morrow morning. The House will agree to the former conference report, cutting off appropriations for sectarian Indian schools at the end of the next fiscal year, with a proviso that the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to divide the appropriations as evenly as possible during the next fiscal year among the various denominations. This will end the sectarian school question and remove the one great stumbling block that has for several days stood in the way of a final settlement of this question.

STILL SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE.

No Likelihood of Adjournment Till the Session Shall End.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The House sat eight hours to-day in continuation of Saturday's session, by this parliamentary fiction continuing in effect the resolution of last week, making in order motions to pass bills under suspensions of the rules. Operating under this resolution, the following measures were passed:

Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to order a scientific investigation of the Alaskan fur seal fisheries.

Senate bill re-enacting and amending the law of 1889 for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Amending the law relating to the employment of sailors—abolishing imprisonment for violation of contract, and the system of allotments of seamen's wages, and improving the quality and value of the ration provided for them.

House joint resolution clothing the purchasers of the Northern Pacific Railroad at foreclosure sale next month with the rights and privileges of the original corporation, and imposing the same obligations.

Senate amendments were agreed to to the House bill to expedite the transportation of import packages valued at not exceeding $500 and not more than 100 pounds in weight.

The conference report was agreed to on the Post Office, (final,) Indian, and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

Twice Mr. Daniel (Rep., N. Y.,) endeavored to bring up for consideration the report of Elections Committee No. 1 on the contested election case of Truman H. Aldrich (Rep.) vs. Oscar W. Underwood, (Dem.,) from the Ninth Alabama District. The first time the House refused—53 to 64—to enter upon its consideration; the vote on the second motion had not been announced, when, at 6 o'clock, a further recess was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be in order then.

There will be, it is understood, no adjournment of the House until it shall finally adjourn for the session.

TO COMPLETE THE CAPITOL FRIEZE.

A Resolution Appropriating Money for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) to-day introduced the following resolution about the unfinished frieze of the Capitol rotunda:

That the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and Joint Committee on Library are appointed a commission to secure the completion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol by the painting therein of a suitable design by an American artist of National reputation that shall symbolize the great events in the National life since the close of the Mexican war, and appropriately commemorate the preservation of the Union and the establishment of universal freedom by the heroic valor and sacrifice of the citizens of the Republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

The design is to be selected after advertising, and $10,000 is appropriated for the work.

President Signs Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate passed the new General Deficiency bill to-day in less than three-quarters of an hour. Ordinarily a bill of 130 printed pages would tax the powers of the reading clerk for at least two hours, but the reading of this bill was completed in half an hour.

An attempt was made by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) to have the claims under the Bowman act, aggregating about $500,000, placed in the bill, but they were ruled out on a point of order, and the bill was promptly passed.

The President signed the bill as soon as it reached the White House.

More Talk by Morgan About Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to-day made another long speech in the Senate about the war in Cuba, in the course of which he disclaimed having said anything heretofore offensive to the Queen Regent of Spain. He eulogized her as a woman of high character and said she was entitled by virtue of the regency of womanhood to the utmost respect, and that every Senator so treated her and so spoke of her. He spoke of Gen. Weyler, however, as a brutal soldier, who plunged his blood-stained sword in the bosoms of women and children.

Without the President's Approval.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following bills have become laws without the President's approval: Providing back pay for the President Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and granting pensions to Major Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. V.; Gen. W. H. Morris, and William F. Cogswell. The President has signed a large number of pension bills, including those in favor of Ada J. Schwatka, widow of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, and Annie Enochs, widow of Gen. Enochs.

THE SHERMAN STATUE CONTRACT.

Resolution in the Senate Providing for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) offered a resolution in the Senate to-day instructing the Committee on Libraries to inquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the late award of the contract for the erection at Washington of an equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman, and requesting the Secretary of War to suspend the execution of the contract until a report shall be received by the Senate at the next session. Mr. Wolcott asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) objected to immediate consideration and asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Wolcott expressed his strong desire to have action taken at the present session, and asked Mr. Allison whether there would be a legislative day in the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Allison answered, with a smile, that it was impossible for him to say, but he supposed there would be.

The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HIRES Rootbeer is pure in substance, easy in preparation, satisfactory in drinking, beneficial in effect.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON.

The Last Before the College Becomes a University.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The last class day exercises of any class that shall graduate from Princeton before the college becomes a university took place to-day, and '96 made the most of it. Class day is one of the few days on the college calendar in which Faculty control plays but little part, and the freedom from constraint which the seniors enjoy characterizes all the exercises of the day.

The Naval Academy band from Annapolis arrived early in the morning, and played on the campus from time to time throughout the day, besides interspersing music between the various parts of the programme.

At 11 o'clock the graduating class and the many hundreds of friends and alumni went to Alexander Hall, where the master of ceremonies, Mr. Edward B. Turner, Iowa, delivered the salutatory address. The class oration was delivered by John J. Moment of Ontario, Canada. His subject was "The Independent," and he spoke of the college man about to leave the college walls and become a part of the great world outside. The class poem was read by Mr. Francis Charles McDonald of Pennsylvania, after which all adjourned to the campus in front of old Nassau Hall, where the time-honored ceremony of planting the class ivy was performed.

The "Ivy Oration" was delivered by Mr. Edward W. Hamilton of New-York, thus concluding the morning's programme.

The class dinner graduating formed in procession and marched about the campus, giving three cheers before each of the college buildings. At 2:30 o'clock the exercises around the old cannon, which forms the centre of Princeton life, began. Fully 2,000 friends of the members of the class occupied the amphitheatre, which had been built about the cannon for the occasion. Mr. David Potter of New-Jersey read the class history, recording the various successes and defeats of the class from freshman year on.

Mr. Roland S. Morris of California took up the story where the historian laid it down, and, peering into the future, humorously portrayed the varying lots which would befall the members of the class. The presentation oration was delivered by Mr. David Fentress of Illinois, and an address was delivered by the class censor, Mr. Wallace D. McLean of Washington, D. C. The class President, Mr. Albert G. Milbank of New-York, also spoke, and in closing his address said:

Classmates: From this point our ways diverge. I may now be looking into some face which it may be my lot never to see again, but whatever the future may hold out for us, whether success or failure, let us never forget that we are Princeton men; let us ever be firm in our adherence to the principles which we have learned here. Thus inspired by her memory, may we pursue our way in life as true men, true to our country, our college, and our class.

The exercises were the most interesting ever held here on graduation day.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT WELLS.

Exercises Held by the Female Students Yesterday.

AURORA, N. Y., June 8.—At the annual banquet of the Phoenix Literarum Societas of Wells College, the decorations were in the colors and flowers of the class of '96. Miss Soule, '97, was toastmistress, and introduced the following toasts: "Our Alumnae," responded to by Miss Casey, '97; "Phoenix," Miss Kinne, '94; "Alma Mater," Miss Osborne, '98; "The Seniors," Miss Campbell, '98; with a response from the President of '96, Miss Howell.

A match game was played at 9:30 o'clock this morning between the two basket-ball teams, Team No. 1 winning with a score of 21 to 15. Those taking part were: Team No. 1—Miss Jewett, Captain; Miss Gardner, Miss Jacob, Miss Patterson, Miss Linhart, Miss Hanford, Miss Campbell, Miss Cross, Miss Wild. Team No. 2—Miss Lamoreaux, Captain; Miss Rogers, Miss Smith, Miss Hewitt, Miss Mapler, Miss Saunders, Miss Buckingham, Miss Fletcher, Miss Piutti. Referee—Miss Brown; Umpire—Miss Sherer; Scorers—Miss Ankeney and Miss Weber; Timekeeper—Miss Ash.

At 4 o'clock the students' commencement concert took place. Instrumental numbers were rendered by Miss Mabel H. Casey, Miss Linda Cadwalader, and Miss Mina Piutti, and vocal numbers by Miss Maude E. Hepburn and Miss Elizabeth Hanford. The choral class gave two selections. During the evening the house of President and Mrs. Waters was thrown open to the college and its guests in honor of the graduating class.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT.

Standing of First-Class Men May Be Announced To-day.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—The academic examinations were all completed to-day, and it only remains now for the first class to finish in practical military engineering, which will be done in the morning. The first three sections were examined in that branch this afternoon.

The Academic Board will review the reports of the Examining Committees to-morrow, and probably will publish the general merit standing of the first class to-morrow evening.

There were no military exercises this afternoon on account of a heavy rainstorm. There was to be an artillery drill; it may take place to-morrow morning. The time for the field-day sports has been set down for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The programme of exercises between this time and the day of graduation is somewhat confused, owing to the uncertainty as to the time of the contemplated visit of President Cleveland and Gen. Miles.

M. E. Ingalls of Ohio, a member of the Board of Visitors, gave a dinner to-night to the board in his private car. Col. Ernest and the Academic Board were present.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

The jury in the trial of Martin Murphy, indicted for the murder of his mother, Bridget Murphy, brought in a verdict yesterday of manslaughter in the second degree. Murphy beat his mother on Sept. 1, inflicting injuries from which she died. The prosecution claimed that he was drunk at the time, but his counsel set up the defense of insanity, and witnesses testified to "queer" things he had done. He was tried in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He will be sentenced Friday.

END THEIR SCHOOL COURSE

GRADUATES IN THE CLASS OF '96 AT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

Diplomas Awarded to Forty-three Young Women—The Subjects Chosen by Those Who Were Heard at the Exercises—The Valedictorian Gives Some Advice to Her Classmates in Parting—Some of Those at the Commencement.

Shaking a finger at her venerable tutor, a young woman in a dress of fluffy white thus apostrophized Dr. Truman J. Backus, the learned President of the Packer Collegiate Institute, last night:

"It would please you, no doubt, Dr. Backus, if we should say that for years we have stood in awe of you and have trembled with fear when we have heard your cautious footstep in the halls. But we have not. In fact, we have all along known our power over you, and so, wielding this power to-night, '96 dares to keep you here and make you listen to us," and for ten minutes more the pelting syllables beat about the good doctor's ears. And when it was all over he looked up and smiled.

The occasion was the commencement exercises of the Packer Collegiate Institute class of '96. The exercises were held in the chapel of the institute, Joralemon Street, between Clinton and Court Streets, Brooklyn. Forty-three young women were candidates for graduation, and their parents, their sisters, and their brothers and their uncles and their cousins and their aunts were there to praise and to applaud and to shower them with flowers and well wishes.

Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. Then Miss Elizabeth Kelsey gave her views on "Common Sense," Miss Grace Hamilton talked of "The Athenian Demos," and was followed by Miss Edith Bliss, who exploited Ruskin. "College and the Society Girl" was a combination subject which recommended itself to Miss Henrietta Williams, and Miss Elsie E. McCarter glorified the commonplace.

"The most vivid reflection of the public mind," Miss McCarter said, "is often found in the magazines of the day. Is there, then, a significance in the fact that our magazines are full of tales of heroes who have come from the humblest homes? We read of the peasant maid Joan of Arc, and of Lincoln, who for sixteen years of his young life chopped wood and did chores. The public, then, has at last learned to find the heroic in the commonplace. But what is the commonplace? It means the actual duties which face us at every step, the next thing, which in itself seems to yield no good and to accomplish merely a momentary purpose."

Miss Ethel Pafford told of Washington, and Miss Mina Behr asked if art should teach? "The Universal Yankee" occupied the attention of Miss Etta Lovejoy; Miss Maud Wilson spoke on Hawthorne and Miss Wilkins and Miss Louise C. Wurster's topic was "Three Conceptions of Women."

The valedictory was by Miss Ethel Webster. After thanking Dr. Backus and the tutors, Miss Webster turned to her classmates and said:

"Classmates of '96: David Garrick bade farewell to the stage with these words: 'A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.' By coincidence, we have chosen as our class motto, only the circumstances are reversed. He used it when leaving the stage toward the close of his life. We, almost at the beginning of ours, are leaving one stage to enter upon a new and broader one. There may be several interpretations to this motto, but I am not here to explain them. Let me merely suggest that we bear this saying in mind when in our first year out of school (for the novelty wears off after that) we are on the point of impressing people with how much we know. Let us spare others, and ourselves likewise, the reputation which so many 'sweet girl graduates' have acquired of being tiresome.

"Our life at Packer has been a happy one. Little has occurred to mar our pleasure here. To be sure, our class has dwindled down from the number we had in former years. Some grew weary of sober study and left us to join the busy round of gay society. Several were foolish enough to choose a husband rather than a life of studious toil, and one has left us to live across the sea. But the time has come when we, too, must say goodbye. Let us not say good-bye to friends, for all are friends to us in Packer; this chapel, our senior room—ours no longer; the garden, and our books. It is sad to part with all these things, but sadder still to part with you, my classmates. We will cast our lots in many different places, will deal differently with us all. But whate'er befalls us, let not the friendships which have been formed and bound so tightly here be broken. Where'er we find ourselves, let us be true and loyal to our Alma Mater. And so together we will say 'Auf Wiedersehen.'"

The graduates to whom diplomas were awarded were:

M. Ethelyn Bates.
Gertrude L. Beck.
Minnie D. Behr.
Edith M. Bliss.
Virginia A. Cogan.
Katherine L. Crane.
Ellen P. Day.
Mary L.

FLORENCE KING TESTIFIES

SHE AND GRACIE FLEMING TOOK THE CHOWDER TO MRS. BLISS.

"I Hope You Didn't Eat Any of It," Mrs. Fleming Is Quoted as Saying to Her Daughter—Despite Protest the Little Girl Is Accepted as a Witness—Her Evidence Corroborated—Dr. Scheele on the Rack—His Credibility Attacked.

The prosecution in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evelina M. Bliss, spent the greater part of yesterday in showing that Mrs. Fleming ordered clam chowder and a piece of pie sent up to her rooms on Aug. 30, 1895, the day that Mrs. Bliss died, and that Gracie Fleming, Mrs. Fleming's nine-year-old daughter, and her companion, Florence King, a little girl a year or so older, carried a pail of clam chowder and a piece of pie from Mrs. Fleming's room to Mrs. Bliss's flat that same afternoon.

The witness whose testimony is relied on by the prosecution to prove to the satisfaction of the jury the passage of the clam chowder from the Colonial Hotel to Mrs. Bliss's flat is Florence King, Gracie Fleming's playmate. She was put on the stand yesterday and told a clear and straightforward story, which was not shaken in material points by cross-examination.

Mrs. Fleming sat, cool and almost contemptuous in her manner, while Florence King gave her testimony. She paid eager attention to the evidence, nevertheless, and even suggested a question or two to Mr. Nathan, one of her counsel, to submit to Mr. Brooke.

Dr. Scheele was subjected to further attacks on his credibility by Mr. Brooke immediately after the court opened, at 10:30, in General Sessions, Part III., before the Recorder.

The Recorder at the opening of the court referred to his previous instructions to the jury not to read the newspapers. He understood, he said, that several newspapers had interviews with the prosecution and defense, purporting to give details of the future course of the trial. He felt confident that the jury was ignorant of these interviews, but, living in a large city, he thought it possible that some allusion to them might have reached the ears of the members of the jury. He warned them to pay no attention whatever to matters connected with the trial which were not presented in the ordinary course of the evidence. He would be surprised to find that the prosecution and the defense could so far forget themselves as to try their case before any jury but the one empaneled. He would also be surprised to learn that any officers of the court could so far forget their duty to themselves, to the Court, to the rules of their profession as to give any such interviews.

"Will your Honor pardon me for a few minutes," said Mr. McIntyre during the afternoon session. "We propose to put Florence King on the stand."

Mr. McIntyre then left the courtroom, and the air was filled with the hum of expectant conversation. Florence King is the little girl who was playing with Gracie Fleming the afternoon of Mrs. Bliss's death. She came into the courtroom accompanied by Mr. McIntyre, who had gone out to bring her in, and by her mother. She is a slight child, with a pale flaxen hair, and was dressed yesterday in a pink dress and black straw hat, with a large bow. Her age was given by Mr. McIntyre as eleven. She was first put on the bench beside the Recorder, who privately examined her in order to ascertain her competence to give testimony under oath.

The conversation between the little girl and the Recorder lasted ten minutes and was unheard by any one in the courtroom except the official stenographer, who moved up close to the bench for that purpose. The Recorder having decided that Florence King understood the obligation of an oath, she was duly sworn. She was examined by Mr. McIntyre.

Q.—You have a papa and mamma? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did your last birthday come? A.—Jan. 22.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Fleming's little girl, Gracie? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have known her a long time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was this defendant living near you at this time? A.—Yes, Sir; in the hotel.

Q.—Did you know Gracie before she went to live at the hotel? A.—Yes; they lived next door to us, in Manhattan Avenue.

Q.—Did you ever go to see Gracie in the Colonial Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You played with her there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Gracie's mamma live up stairs or down stairs? A.—Up stairs.

Q.—Do you remember going to Gracie's house? A.—No.

Q.—Did Gracie come to your house that morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember what time it was? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember what month that was? A.—I forget.

Q.—Was it just before your school opened? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do on the last Friday of the month in your Summer vacation?

Mr. Brooke—I object to that statement, after the child has said that she does not know the date.

Mr. McIntyre tried to fix the date in the child's recollection. She thought the time was in August, but was not sure. The little witness was taken off the stand at this time, and her mother, Mrs. Sarah Ann King, took her place.

Mrs. King testified that she remembered that Gracie Fleming and her daughter, Florence, were together on Aug. 30. She went to the Colonial Hotel that afternoon to ask for her daughter Florence, after she came up from shopping down town. In answer to Mr. Brooke, this witness said there was no circumstance which fixed the day particularly in her mind.

Mr. Brooke then elicited, apparently much to his surprise, that Mrs. King's daughter had never visited Mrs. Bliss's house except on the day of her death. This seemed to fix the fact of Florence King's visit beyond question as being on Aug. 30, 1895.

Much of the force of Mrs. King's testimony was subsequently destroyed by her admission that all her information came from conversations with her daughter, and not of her own knowledge.

Florence King, recalled to the stand, said that she went over to Gracie Fleming's rooms in the Colonial Hotel one day before Fall school opened. Gracie and she went over to Gracie's grandmother's late in the afternoon.

Q.—Did Mrs. Fleming tell you anything that afternoon? A.—Yes; she sent us with a piece of pie and some clam chowder to Mrs. Bliss's.

Q.—What was the clam chowder in? A.—In a tin pail.

Q.—What did Gracie's grandma do with the pie? A.—She put it on a plate.

Q.—What did she do with the clam chowder? A.—She put it in a pitcher.

Q.—When you got back to the hotel did you see Mrs. Fleming? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Gracie say to her mamma? A.—Grandmamma said the clam chowder was very nice.

Q.—And what did Gracie's mamma say to her? A.—She said: "I hope you didn't eat any of it."

Mr. McIntyre then asked Florence King several questions to show that she remembered eating dinner with the Flemings that afternoon. This was evidently to show that the child had a clear recollection of the events of the day.

Mr. Brook moved that all the evidence given by Florence King be stricken out. The Recorder denied the motion.

The child was then asked, in cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, how often she had been to the station house. She did not know how many times, but she had gone often. "First off," she had told the whole story, but afterward she had been asked only one or two questions. Gracie, she said, carried the pitcher containing the clam chowder, and the pie wrapped in paper. Mrs. Bliss said something to Gracie which she did not hear. She saw the pie and was sure it was apple pie. Gracie gave the empty tin pail to Mrs. Fleming when she returned to the hotel. They had dinner that day in Mrs. Fleming's room. She had been to Mrs. Bliss's house several times.

One of the jurymen wished to know how she knew that the tin pail contained clam chowder.

"Oh, Gracie tipped the pail a little over and said, 'Oh, that's clam chowder,'" was the reply to the juror's question, put through Mr. McIntyre.

When Mrs. Fleming entered the courtroom at 10:30 o'clock she looked cheerful, but pale. As soon as she had taken her seat she began an earnest conversation with her half-sister, Florence Bliss, and her personal counsel, John C. Shaw.

Mr. Brooke was in the courtroom half an hour before the time fixed for the resumption of the trial. He was studying a transcript of the evidence given on Friday afternoon, when he made the ferocious attack on the credibility of Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the original analyst employed by the people to find out whether Mrs. Bliss had been poisoned or not. Prof. Wickhaus occupied a seat beside the senior counsel for the defense.

The court was twenty minutes late in opening, owing to the absence of the Recorder and members of the jury. During this time District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre were engaged in deep consultation. After Mr. McIntyre had begun to take his part in the case as the leading counsel for the prosecution, Col. Fellows, contrary to his usual custom, remained in court for some time listening to the testimony.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele was recalled to the stand, and his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Brooke. He was asked if he knew Max Mansfeld, editor of The Platt-Deutch Post, and Theodora Kruger, proprietor of the restaurant at the northwest corner of Chambers Street and Broadway. The witness said he did.

Mr. Brooke asked Dr. Scheele if he had said in Kruger's restaurant, in the presence of the proprietor, Mr. Mansfeld, and Edward Althouse: "That woman must by all means be convicted. My reputation depends upon it."

The witness denied having made any such statement.

Q.—Do you know Tillie Warren, or May Kahn? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see these two women in the Harbor Hotel on the occasion of your conversation with Mr. Heppner? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Did you say in the presence of these two women: "Mrs. Fleming has got to die, and I will convict her whether she is guilty or not"? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Jacob Von Gerichten, formerly a detective in the District Attorney's office? A.—I do.

Mr. McIntyre asked for the purport of this question.

Mr. Brooke said he proposed to show that when Dr. Scheele engaged in the Meyer case his character became the subject of investigation by the District Attorney's office, through Detective Gerichten's agency, and that his report was adverse.

This question was not pressed.

Dr. Scheele was asked if he had passed fraudulent checks upon Edward Stratton, President of the Stratton Printing Company. He denied the accusation. He was asked if he had passed fraudulent checks on the proprietor of Myer's Hotel, Hoboken; on The Engineering and Mining Journal, and on the proprietor of the Eagle Cigar Store. He said that he had not.

Mr. McIntyre said that the witness should be protected, and that he should not be "sandbagged" in his reputation by such questions.

Mr. Brooke quoted three decisions by the Court of Appeals to show that questions affecting the character of a witness might be put, excepting as to whether he had been convicted of a crime. He then asked the witness if he had said in the presence of Robert M. Hare and Mr. Rousseau, in a saloon at the corner of Frankling and Elm Streets: "I can find chemically anything that I am paid to find." The witness denied having made this statement.

This finished the cross-examination, and Dr. O'Sullivan began the re-examination. He asked if the witness knew whether the three men who were mentioned as having met him in the restaurant at Broadway and Chambers Street were engaged in any business together or not.

Dr. Scheele replied that they were interested in beer brewing.

Dr. O'Sullivan said that these men were opposed to a bill affecting brewing interests, introduced at Albany by Dr. Scheele, and were in a conspiracy to ruin his reputation.

The witness then produced a manuscript, which, he said, was the original draft of his report to Coroner O'Meagher. Mr. Brooke, in re-cross-examination, brought out that there was an earlier copy of the report, which had been lost.

Gustave Eger testified that he was a waiter at the Colonial Hotel, and that shortly after 1 o'clock on Aug. 30, 1895, he received an order for a bowl of clam chowder and a piece of pie to be served in one of the up-stairs rooms. He gave this food, with its accompanying check, to James Redmond, the omnibus boy.

James Redmond testified that he was working in the Colonial Hotel on Aug. 30, 1895, the day of Mrs. Bliss's death. His duties were to take food ordered from the kitchen to the rooms in the hotel. He took coffee and rolls to Mrs. Fleming that day about noon. He presented a check, which was signed by Gracie Fleming. He took up a bowl of clam chowder and a piece of lemon pie to Room 71, where Mrs. Fleming staid, at about 1:15 o'clock. He also took a check with him which was signed by Mrs. Fleming.

The check, a piece of thin red paper about three inches square, was submitted, identified, and marked in evidence.

The witness took some food a third time to Mrs. Fleming, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It consisted of roast beef, a glass of beer, vegetables, pie, and ice cream.

In answer to Mr. Brooke, Redmond said he took one portion of clam chowder up to Mrs. Fleming's room on Aug. 30. Mrs. Fleming, her daughter, Gracie Fleming; a little girl named King, and the baby were in the room at the time.

The clam chowder was in a silver bowl, the witness said, not quite full.

Q.—Did you see what was done with the clam chowder? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see them eating it? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the children eating it? A.—No.

Q.—How long did you stay in the room up there? A.—About a minute.

Q.—Then you got your checks signed and put the things down on the table? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Fleming later in the day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember making a statement to Mr. Oakie and Mr. Nathan, [Counsel for the defense,] in which you said that you saw Mrs. Fleming no more that day? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Didn't you swear to it? A.—No; I signed it.

Q.—When did you take the things down stairs again? A.—Next morning.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Fleming then? A.—No; the empty things were placed outside the door.

Q.—At 5 o'clock that afternoon you saw Mrs. Fleming? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was with her then? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You were discharged on Aug. 31, weren't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have been in the House of Detention almost ever since? A.—Yes.

Miss Julia Keating, examined by Mr. Miller, said that she was the cashier of the restaurant in the Colonial Hotel on the day of Mrs. Bliss's death. She saw Gracie Fleming, Mrs. Fleming's little daughter, and another little girl with her, in the restaurant that day. She identified the check signed by Mrs. Fleming for the clam chowder and pie.

LIQUOR MEN HAD GROCER FINED.

He Sold Sardines Sunday—Will Try to Arrest Church Organists.

Gustave Hewell, a Jersey City grocer, was fined $2 in Justice Douglass's Police Court in Jersey City yesterday for selling a box of sardines on Sunday, May 31. Hewell was arrested on the complaint of August Bruhweller, a saloon keeper, who was recently fined $2 for selling weiss beer on Sunday. The Jersey City Heights Liquor Dealers' Association is pleased with the result in Hewell's case. In retaliation for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic the liquor dealers say they will close all forms of traffic in Jersey City. Bruhweller and Frederick Crempien, Secretary of the association, testified to buying the sardines.

Justice Douglass read the statute, which was originally passed in 1797 and revived March 27, 1874, without any material changes. It provides: "No person shall cry, show forth, or expose to sale any wares, merchandise, fruit, herbs, meats, fish, goods, or chattel upon Sunday, or sell or barter the same." The penalty is a two-dollar fine or ten days in jail.

Mr. Hewell inquired if he could deliver Sunday articles sold Saturday. Justice Douglass told him he could not, and read from the statute the prohibition against "travelling, worldly employment or business, ordinary or servile work or labor, excepting works of charity or necessity." Justice Douglass said that under the law it was only lawful to eat, go to church, stay at home, and do nothing except what is necessary or charitable.

There is an amendment to this statute which makes an exception, which Judge Douglass did not read, in favor of passengers on trains.

Mr. Crempien said that next Sunday the liquor dealers would get evidence against storekeepers and church organists. It is doubted if playing an organ in church service can be construed as within the prohibition against "wordly employment."

Could Not Afford United Press News.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—A dispatch sent out from this city by The Chicago Associated Press announces that The Journal and Sonntags Post has secured the full telegraphic and cable service of that organization, and an effort is made to create the impression that The Journal and Sonntags Post has gone over from The United Press to The Chicago Associated Press. The United Press has had no relations of any kind whatsoever with the paper mentioned since Nov. 18, 1893, its German client in Baltimore being the old-established and influential newspaper, The German Correspondent. The Journal and Sonntags Post was obliged to discontinue The United Press service nearly three years ago for the reason, as it then stated, that it could not afford to pay the price that was charged for it, and which was then and has since been paid by The German Correspondent.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of R. M. Bartleman of Massachusetts to be Consul at Malaga, Spain.

GRIFFIN WON THREE RACES

STAKES FOR BELMONT HORSES, REFUGEE AND GOLDEN DREAM.

Chugnut, with a Long Price Against Him, Won the Mile and a Sixteenth Race—Starting Was Very Poor, and Gave Euphemia L. a Race—A Hurdle Race That Turned Out a Farce, and Was Won by Flushing.

It was rather an off day at the Brooklyn race track yesterday, even though there were two stakes on for decision. Neither stake was a star event, and Mr. August Belmont won them both, the May, for three-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, with Refugee, and the Amazon, for two-year-old fillies, at a half mile, with Golden Dream. Griffin of course had the mount on each, and he also rode the winner of the fifth race, Euphemia L., thus putting to his credit three of the four races in which he had a mount. Taral and Powers were the other two jockeys who put flat races to their credit, the sixth event being a hurdle race, which was won by Flushing, on which Mara had the mount.

Sport began with a highweight handicap at three-quarters of a mile, with a half dozen starters, and Glenmoyne, Tinge, and Zanone about equally fancied for the race by the speculators. The weight, 134 pounds, seemed to anchor Tinge. Hamilton anchored Glenmoyne by riding him a choking race in front of the field for about half of the journey, and Zanone, as usual, fretted most of the running out of himself during the long delay at the post. The Clarke lining-up machine was used for the start, and after Speaker Flynn, the political starter, had refused a couple of good breaks and allowed the horses to get tangled up with the heavy bamboo barrier once or twice, he sent them off to a bad break. Glenmoyne and Zanone made the running until they were well in the stretch, when Taral brought Agitator up with a rush and won in a romp from Glenmoyne, who either tired or sulked at the end. Tinge was a bad third.

Chugnut, with a very light weight and 25 to 1 against him in the betting, won the mile-and-a-sixteenth selling race by taking the lead at the start and running in front all the way to the finish. The good thing for the race, Lehman, who was backed by all the plungers, had to be driven out to get the second place from Sue Kittie. Taral apparently thought that Chugnut would come back to his horses and waited for him to do it, but Chugnut liked the going too well to stop, and so won the race.

Refugee won the May Stakes, for three-year-olds, without the semblance of a struggle, being many pounds better than anything else in it. There were but four starters, and "Pa Bill" Daly got the second money with Emotional. Right Royal ran a very disappointing race, and was absolutely last at the finish.

Although she conceded five pounds to all else in the race, Golden Dream won the Amazon Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, for Mr. Belmont in very clever style, helped very materially to so doing by the wretched start, in which she and Loyaletta had all the best of it, and the rest were badly strung out. The field gained on the leaders at the end, and set Golden Dream had but a length the best of it at the finish. Lady Louise came very fast at the end, and Loyaletta only beat her a head for the second money. Cockernony, who was badly placed at the start, was a close fourth at the finish.

There was another wretched start for the maiden two-year-olds in a dash at five furlongs which followed, and Euphemia L. was practically presented with the purse by that start. Grey Bird, who was the favorite in the betting, was off so badly that she never had a chance to show what she was worth, and Gee Gee, who managed to run into third place, a length and a half behind Stackleberg, was even worse off, and ran a good race to finish as well up as he did. The starting machine scared a number of the horses so badly that they never had a chance, and one or two of them tried hard to carry away the barriers.

The hurdle race, which wound up the day's racing, was very much of a farce. Tom Moore refused at the first hurdle and went out of the race. Scud fell at the next one, and he was disposed of, neither horse nor rider being hurt, though he had a bad tumble. Flushing went off like a quarter horse at the start, and opened up such a big gap that the others could never get anywhere near him. He won by a big space of daylight, and the Messrs. Beard ran second with their recent purchase, Watchman, who acts as if he might develop into a good sort. The sulky and vicious Red Cloud ran fast at the end and got the third money. Annie Bishop acted as if she had not been out of the stable since she raced at Morris Park, and Warnke ought to be hauled over the coals by the Stewards for sending her to the post in such condition as she was in and allowing people to bet on her. The supposition, even in a hurdle race, is that a man is to get a run for his money, instead of being garroted by such a man as Warnke. The sooner the turf gets rid of such as he and their manipulated horses the better it will be for all concerned. Mr. Dwyer would do his patrons a good turn if he closed the gates of his track against Warnke and his horses. His operations at Morris Park and his caution by the Stewards there seem to have served him no good purpose. Some men need to be tickled with an axe instead of a feather.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lightweight handicap for all ages. Time—1:14.

1—Agitator, James McCormick's ch. c., 4 years, by Exile-Athlene, 122 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Taral.)

2—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6, 131, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Hamilton.)

3—Tinge, R. M. Murray & Co.'s br. c., 4, 134, 5 to 2.....(Ryers.)

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Zanone, 3, 122, 7 to 2, (Gardiner;) Domingo, 5, 131, 18 to 5, (Hamilton;) Alukama, 3, 110, 30 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:48¾.

1—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3 years, by Miracle-Annie L., 84 pounds, 25 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Powers)

2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 116, 2 to 5 and out.....(Taral)

3—Sue Kittie, W. P. Burch's b. f., 4, 97, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Copyright, 6, 106, 6 to 1, (Keefe,) and Captain T., 6, 107, 15 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—May Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Refugee, Blemton Stable's b. g., by Exile-Bracken, 110 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.(Griffin)

2—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 95, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Keefe)

3—Forum, G. Anderson's blk. c., 105, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sheedy)

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

Right Royal, 99, 5 to 2, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Amazon Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies. One-half mile. Time—0:49¾.

1—Golden Dream. Blemton Stable's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Bliss, 120 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Griffin)

2—Loyaleta, C. H. Smith's ch. f., 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

3—Lady Louise, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. f., 115, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Cockernony, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Winged Foot, 115, 7 to 2, (McCafferty;) Successful, 120, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Set Fast, 115, 15 to 1, (Lambley;) Ten of Hearts, 115, 15 to 1, (Sheedy;) Emily Henderson, 115, 30 to 1, (Hill,) and Leonora, 115, 30 to 1, (Hyslop,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:04.

1—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., by Deceiver-Princess Bowling, 109 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Griffin)

2—Stackleburg, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hill)

3—Gee Gee, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 114, 10 to 1.....(Taral)

Won easily by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Full Speed, 112, 7 to 2, (Sheedy;) Grey Bird, 114, 11 to 5, (McCafferty;) Samovar, 113, 30 to 1, (Conroy;) Doomful, 112, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Mattie Stanhope, 109, 12 to 1, (Ballard;) Wayant, 108, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) and Wandering Willie, 112, 25 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and a half. Time—2:33.

1—Flushing, James Corbett's ch. g., 5 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 143 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Mara)

2—Watchman, Erie Stable's ch. c., 136, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Chandler)

3—Red Cloud, John Webb's b. h., aged, 149, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Tallman)

Won by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Annie Bishop, 6, 144, 3 to 1, (J. Callahan;) Thackeray, 4, 133, 10 to 1, (Hogan;) St. Luke, aged, 146, 15 to 1, (Green,) and Wheeler, aged, 140, 30 to 1, (Brazil,) also ran and finished as named.

Tom Moore, 4, 136, 7 to 1, (Robinson,) refused at the first jump, and Scud, 4, 133, 8 to 1, (Sprague,) fell at the second jump.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Religion, 117 pounds; Lambent, 112; Juno, 112; Bernardine, 112; Royal Princess, 112; Chesette, 112; Lady Greenway, 112; Helen H. II., 112; Graciosa, 105.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Patrician, 116 pounds; Emma C., 111; Septour, 105; Charade, 100; Marshall, 98; Volley, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. Lithos, 123 pounds; Arbuckle, 118; George Kessler, 118; Dr. McBride, 118; Free Lance, 118; Eidolon, 118; Incetalus, 118; King's Counsel, 118; Rotterdam, 118; Robert Bonner, 115; Hi Daddy, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Carleton Stakes, for three-year-olds. Handspring, 122 pounds; Hamilton II., 122; Bonaparte, 122; Formal, 122; Refugee, 119; Intermission, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Don Elas, 111 pounds; Azure, 107; Trade Last, 107; The Manxman, 98; Depensier, 98; Arthur K., 98; Her Own, 96; Nina Louise, 96; Marsh Harris, 95; Athy, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Paladin, (by Hawkstone,) 119 pounds; Buckrene, 109; Charade, 109; Pickpocket, 109; Song and Dance, 108; Inquirendo, 107; Premier, 100; Sherlock, 100.

CREWS ON THE HUDSON.

Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Harvard Men Practicing for the Big Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Columbia crews are here now, and interest in the intercollegiate boat race is increasing every day. The Columbia boys arrived here on Sunday morning, and at once went to their quarters, the old Stuyvesant mansion, and they spent the day making themselves comfortable. The members of the 'Varsity crew were determined that the best that could be had of everything should be theirs, and at once took possession of the front piazza. The freshmen were notified to keep at the other side of the house. As the freshmen are lighter than the 'Varsity oarsmen, they will probably have to obey orders.

Later in the day a member of the 'Varsity eight found that he had no bureau in his room. This was a serious matter, and had to be remedied at once. He and some of his friends paid a visit to the freshmen's quarters, and, finding the bureau they wanted, the freshman's clothes were very promptly thrown on the floor and the coveted piece of furniture carried off.

At Bellevue Villa the Pennsylvanians are all at home. Every one of the guests in the hotel takes a great interest in each member of the crew. They watch the boys row each day, sympathize with them in their troubles, and cheer them in their hard work. It's no fun training for a four-mile race at any time, but the Pennsylvanians are getting more than an ordinary share. Ellis Ward, the coach, is a great believer in hard work, and in doing that work on the water. Both crews go out twice a day and row altogether sixteen miles. Nearly every day they row over the course at top speed, and some really fast time has been made.

The boys have every confidence in Mr. Ward, and fully expect to win the race. Some, though, who have seen them, think that they are working too hard, and that their best rowing will be done before the race takes place. They are not as fresh and bright as they should be. Several are tired out after they return from their second trip on the water, too tired for supper, and ready for bed. It almost looks as though some of them were getting stale and want a short let-up in their training.

"Pennsy" has been installed the only mascot for the crew. The white fox terrier which was found a week ago disappeared as suddenly as he came. "Pennsy" may have been responsible for his disappearance. Now the boys are having more trouble about a mascot. "Ben" Wiggins, the cook, is jealous of "Pennsy." He has cooked for every crew the college has had in training, and thinks that he is good enough mascot. The boys tell him he is, and then to smooth things over play euchre with him. If there is one thing "Ben" can do better than cook it is play cards, particularly euchre, and he forgets all his troubles and jealousies as soon as the pasteboards are brought out.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew was out on the river at 9:30 this morning, and rowed leisurely over the course, but made no attempt at speed. The freshmen rowed down the river, as Coach Sturgis, who pulled in a gig, desired to work them against the tide to give power to their stroke. There were two changes in the crew—Espes rowing at bow in place of Henderson, and McCarthy at No. 5 in place of Oddie. Sturgis is constantly shifting the men about, and they hardly row twice in the same order. He will probably continue to do this in order to bring out the good and bad point of each man until the arrival of Coach Peet, who will place the men in their permanent positions.

The 'Varsity crew rowed in the following positions: Oddie, Pierrepont, No. 7; Lawrence; No. 6, Carter; No. 5, McGregor; No. 4, Hobdy; No. 3, Campbell; No. 2, Prentice, (Captain;) bow, Pressprich.

Both Pennsylvania crews were out about 11 o'clock, and, like Columbia, rowed easily over the course without much exertion. While they were out some of the Columbia men went over in their launch and watched them work. The Pennsylvanians were very mad, and did not like it at all. The Ben Franklin, Pennsylvania's launch, has arrived.

E. C. Tower, owner of the yacht Xara, gave a reception to the Columbia boys this afternoon on his yacht. The pleasure was marred by a heavy rainstorm. Harvard's men have arrived, and their appearance on the river will be watched for to-morrow.

Standards for Athletes.

The standards of performance which must be attained by the athletes who are to represent the New-England Interscholastic Athletic Association at the National games in this city on June 20 were fixed by the Executive Committee at a recent meeting. They are as follows: For the 100-yard run, 0:10 2-5; for the 220, 0:23; for the quarter, 0:53 2-5; for the half, 2:06; for the mile, 4:40; for the walk, 7:40; for the one-mile bicycle, 2:40; for the high hurdles, 0:18; for the low hurdles, 0:28; for the shot, 37 feet; for the hammer, 115 feet; for the pole vault, 10 feet; for the high jump, 5 feet 7 inches, and for the broad jump, 21 feet.

Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8.—The Executive Committee of the Westchester Polo Club has decided to play on the new grounds at the Newport Country Club. The grass has been cut, and Hermann Oelrichs and others were thus permitted to make a closer examination of the turf, and found it all right. It had not been rained on for a week, however, and to be sure that it is in proper condition another inspection will be made next Thursday. There seems but little doubt, though, now that the turf is in a generally satisfactory condition, and play will be opened on the new ground July 15.

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There are thousands of men and women who bear these signs of ill health in their faces. We meet them in the streets, in the cars, at church, and elsewhere. All of them show the imprint of sickness, unhappiness and misery. Ask them if anything ails them, and in most cases they will tell you they suffer from tired feelings, strange sensations, dyspepsia, constipation and loss of vitality.

But is there no way for such people to change their sickly appearance into looks of health and vigor? Yes, but not without help. Nature requires and must have assistance. The system needs stimulating, strengthening and building up. How? Simply by the use of a pure, medicinal stimulant, and for this purpose there is nothing better than pure malt whiskey. Leading physicians and scientific men have declared this a fact, and it has also been proved by experience that no whiskey is so pure and strengthening as Duffy's pure malt. It stimulates healthfully, feeds the wasted tissues, quickens the circulation and invigorates the whole body. All grocers and druggists keep Duffy's pure malt, but in purchasing see that you get no inferior imitation. Accept only the genuine, for nothing else can produce the same effects.

OUTCLASSED THE GIANTS.

"Buck" Ewing's Red Stockings Won Easily on the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 6; New-Yorok, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Washington, 12; Chicago, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	24	13	.649
Baltimore	26	15	.634
Cincinnati	27	16	.628
Philadelphia	26	17	.605
Boston	23	17	.575
Washington	21	19	.525
Brooklyn	20	21	.488
Pittsburg	19	20	.487
Chicago	21	23	.477
New-York	18	24	.429
St. Louis	12	29	.293
Louisville	9	32	.220

The Cincinnati Red Stockings played such fast baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon that the Giants didn't figure very largely in the final score. "Buck" Ewing was given a warm reception, and so was "Eddie" Burke, who was the idol of the left-field bleacherites a few seasons ago.

Hits were equally divided between the teams, but in base running and fielding the visitors played like champions. As usual, the Giants had that tired feeling on bases and in the field. Quite a large crowd witnessed the game. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	0	3	1	6	2
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Conn'r, ss.	0	0	1	7	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	19	1	0
H. Davis, lf.	1	0	1	0	2
Farrell, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	7	27	19	4

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	3	1	0
Ewing, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	0	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Vaughn, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Ehret, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	6	7	27	10	0

New-York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hit—Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, Miller, McPhee, Irwin, Ehret. Stolen bases—H. Davis, G. Davis, Hoy, Ewing, (2.) Struck out—By Ehret, 6. Bases on balls—By Clarke, 2; by Ehret, 4. Passed ball—Farrell. Double plays—Connaughton and Clark; McPhee and Ewing. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

BROOKLYN TEAM SHUT OUT.

Could Only Make Four Scattered Hits from Pittsburg.

The Brooklyn players tried first Kennedy, and then Payne, against the Pittsburgs, but they lost the game, and to make matters worse only made four scattered hits off Killen, and failed to make a run.

Kennedy was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning, when seven runs were scored. That was the end of the run getting in the game. The Pittsburgs played an errorless game, while the home team were like a lot of schoolboys. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Anders'n, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	2	2
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
McCarthy, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Schoch, 3b.	0	1	3	5	0
Burrell, c.	0	0	3	0	1
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Payne, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	4	27	10	4

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
E. Smith, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Eley, ss.	0	2	2	1	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Bierba'r, 2b.	1	2	0	3	0

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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WROTE HER OWN DEATH NOTICE.

Once Prosperous, Sarah Frazer Ends Her Life in Destitution.

Sarah Frazer, a spinster, sixty years old, was found dead yesterday morning in her room on the top floor of 16 Cottage Place. A doctor was called in, who said that she had died from carbolic acid poisoning. The acid had burned the lips. Several letters, written on scraps of paper, explained the self-accomplished death. In one, the woman said that she had fallen and injured her shoulder a year ago, and had suffered much from it since. Besides, she was becoming very poor. She had written her own death notice, which read as follows:

Died, New-York, U. S., Sarah Frazer, formerly of Derby Road North, corner of Strand Promenade, Liverpool, and sister of the late Andrew Frazer, printer, Edinburgh.

Liverpool, London, and Edinburgh papers please copy.

The aforesaid notice will reach many who knew me in prosperity. I have become poorer every day.

This notice was inclosed in a letter addressed to Mrs. John Stowesand, 157 Spring Street, whom she asked to arrange for her burial and to pay a small debt out of some insurance money.

Only 22 cents was found in the room, but there was also a small burial insurance policy.

Mrs. Kate Kline, with whom the woman lived, said that she worked when she could get employment at straw sewing.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	60	66	68
6 A. M.	60	65	68
9 A. M.	66	66	70
12 M.	71	71	72
4 P. M.	75	71	73
6 P. M.	75	68	70
9 P. M.	66	67	68
12 P. M.	64	64	65

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....67.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 67.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Thunder Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

McKINLEY AND REED ON SILVER.

The Republican Party has decided to nominate McKINLEY and has rejected REED for the first place on its ticket, although we presume he can have the second if he is willing to take it. We showed on the 15th ult., by reference to the official reports, McKINLEY's record with respect to silver legislation. This record, The New-York Tribune says, "is absolutely as sound, as complete, and as thorough as that of any of his competitors." Let us see what has been the record of the better man, Speaker REED, whom the party has declined to nominate.

1. McKINLEY voted, on Nov. 5, 1877, for BLAND's Free Coinage bill. REED voted against it. So did GARFIELD of Ohio.

2. McKINLEY voted, on Jan. 28, 1878, for a resolution declaring that all the Government bonds issued under the Resumption act were payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars. REED voted against this resolution. So did GARFIELD.

3. The Bland bill having come back to the House from the Senate with amendments providing for the coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 of silver per month, ABRAM S. HEWITT moved to lay the whole thing on the table. On Feb. 21, 1878, McKINLEY voted no. REED voted yes. So did GARFIELD.

4. President HAYES having vetoed this bill, McKINLEY voted, on Feb. 28, 1878, to pass it over the Ohio Republican President's veto. REED voted to sustain the veto. So did GARFIELD.

5. One of BLAND's free-coinage bills having been reported adversely, in 1886, there was offered a substitute providing that the purchase and coinage of silver bullion should be suspended on July 1, 1889, (three years later,) unless concurrent action concerning silver should be taken by European nations and the United States before that date. McKINLEY voted, with BLAND, against this substitute, on April 8, 1886. REED voted for it.

6. In 1893, on August 28, the House voted upon the question whether the Sherman Silver Purchase act, the operation of which had brought on the panic, should be repealed. REED voted for repeal. McKINLEY was not a member. In the following September, however, when the Senate was hesitating and it was by no means certain that it could be induced to concur with the House in repealing the act, McKINLEY made a public address in which he urged that "the silver product of the country should not be discriminated against." And on Sept. 27, 1894, almost one year after the repeal, McKINLEY, in another public address, denounced those who had voted to "strike down the Sherman law," saying that they "struck silver down and gave it the severest blow it ever had." For the repeal 26 Republican Senators (ALLISON included) and 105 Republican Representatives had voted.

Mr. REED was on the right side in these legislative contests; Mr. McKINLEY was on the wrong side, and in the early years was opposing such men as GARFIELD and HAYES, from his own State. When questioned, on the 19th ult., about his approaching visit to McKINLEY, Senator QUAY said:

"There has been a great deal of talk about McKINLEY's financial views, and it occurred to me that it would be a good thing just to slip over there and find out how much or how little there is in it. Ohio, you know, has always been a battle ground for sound money. The fight was made for sound money there under HAYES, and it has been kept up ever since."

But McKINLEY was on the wrong side of the fight in Mr. HAYES's time. The Ohio platform in 1876 was a gold-standard platform. McKINLEY, however, voted for free coinage in 1877, a few months after Mr. HAYES had become President, and in February, 1878, voted to pass a silver bill over the Ohio President's veto.

So far as the tariff is concerned, REED is surely as "sound," from the Republican point of view, as McKINLEY. He "jammed" the McKinley bill through in four weeks and the Dingley bill in four hours. He presented the minority report on the Wilson bill. No one will say it is on account of any misgivings as to his tariff opinions and tendencies that he has been rejected. Has he been laid aside because the politicians of his party, not uninformed as to the silver records of the two men, prefer that of McKINLEY?

WHY NOT TILLMAN AND ALTGELD?

The opposition to ALTGELD and TILLMAN in the Mississippi delegation to Chicago seems to us to be unreasonable and "bad politics." It shows that the free-silver men, lately Democrats, do not clearly understand their position. It is too new. So long as they were Democrats the leaders of the party did their political thinking for them. They are trying to think for themselves now.

To the inexperienced Mississippi delegates, according to our Jackson dispatch of yesterday, ALTGELD and TILLMAN are unacceptable, either for President or Vice President. They prefer STEVENSON, if he declares for silver at 16 to 1.

The fact that he has not already declared himself, often and vociferously, proves that he is not the man for the occasion. Vice President STEVENSON is still a Democrat. Until he comes out for free silver, he must continue to be considered a Democrat. That makes him unavailable as a 16 to 1 candidate.

It is astonishing that the free-silver men have not political sense enough to see that they want a Populist, not a Democrat, for their candidate. From the point of view of silver, men like STEVENSON, MORRISON, and CAMPBELL are milksops. The Populists of Kentucky who hooted at the names of CLEVELAND and CARLISLE the other day would turn from them in disgust. And it is to Populists, not to Democrats, that the silver enthusiasts will have to look for votes.

TILLMAN would fill the bill very well. He is a great ranter. That is a prime requisite. He is ignorant, and that would make him strong with the Populists. ALTGELD, too, is a man after their own hearts. COXEY, if perchance he yet walks the earth and breathes the vital air, would be almost an ideal candidate. Outside of Kentucky, BLACKBURN is everywhere set down as a tiresome old fool. That might not be a disqualification. BLAND has the same qualification as TILLMAN—he is ignorant. Besides, his silver record is incomparable. He may be called the original silver crank. BOIES was a Republican and a Democrat before he became a silver man. That shows that he is uneasy. The Populists would like him for that.

All these men really want the Chicago nomination. They ask for fifty-cent dollars, every one of them. They are wild enough on other subjects to carry any insane asylum by acclamation. The Populists of the South and West would go for them with a shout. They faithfully represent the idea and the want of ideas that make up the campaign issue of the Populist-Silver Party. Yet not only in Mississippi, but in Ohio, Georgia, and other States, there is a disposition to pass by these pillars of the faith in favor of uncertain quantities like STEVENSON, trimmers like MORRISON, or "moderate" free-coinage men like CRISP.

In the business of murder and suicide, moderation is out of place. The pistol of the largest calibre, the knife of the longest blade, should be selected. Then shoot true and stab deep. If the job can't be done with appropriate courage and in a workmanlike fashion, it would be better not to attempt it.

The half-heartedness of many of the silver men and the crude plans of many others confirm our expectation that under good advice and strenuous remonstrance at Chicago they will forego their present intention of giving a twenty years' secure tenure of the Presidency to the party of force bills and tariff monopolies. Temporary delusions seldom carry men that far.

AN INCOMPETENT POLICEMAN.

Magistrate SIMMS expressed, in his remarks on Sunday to Patrolman ROSENBERG, the sentiments which the performance of that policeman the night before was adapted to excite in every well-regulated mind. It is hard to imagine a more unjustified and cruel exercise of the little brief authority that must of necessity be vested in every patrolman on post. A perfectly respectable young woman was riding without a light to her bicycle when she encountered the patrolman. That her lamp was out was not by any means due to her own negligence, nor was she on that account to be classed with the young ladies in Scripture who by their own fault found themselves in a like predicament. As a matter of fact she had looked at her lamp and found it trimmed and burning within a mile of the place at which the officer noticed that it had gone out. He accosted her with marked incivility, according to her account, and, although naturally nettled by his manner, she proceeded to dismount and to relight the lamp. At that point, since it was plain that her offense was neither willful nor conscious, the incident should have been closed. It was at that point that it really began. She had no sooner obeyed the law than she was arrested for breaking it, locked up with shameless criminals of her own sex, and arraigned the next morning to answer to the frivolous charge, which she repelled by bringing a serious charge against the policeman.

As the Magistrate said, the case proves clearly the unfitness of such a man as this policeman to remain on the police force. The opponents of civil service reform urge that there are qualities which no examination can really test, and which can be tested only by actual experience. The contention is in itself perfectly valid, though it is simply absurd to use it as an argument for favor instead of merit as a qualification. Common sense and judgment are eminently necessary to a policeman, who must in the nature of his duties be continually exercising judicial functions. When he has once unmistakably shown that he does not possess these qualities, he should be gotten rid of at the earliest possible moment, for a policeman without judgment is a chronic menace to the public and a chronic disgrace to the force. The behavior of ROSENBERG exhibits him as a fool and a brute, and renders his elimination from the force eminently desirable.

THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE.

The proposal to have United States Senators elected by a vote of the people in the several States has made surprising progress in recent years, and it may almost be said that opposition to it is now confined to the Senate itself, where strange arguments are used against it. Agitation in favor of the change began here and there in State politics some ten or twelve years ago. The first resolution proposing the necessary Constitutional amendment was introduced in the Senate at Washington in December, 1887, but nothing was then done with it or about it. It was introduced again in the Fifty-first Congress by Senator MITCHELL of Oregon, who made the first speech in its support in April, 1890.

At the first session of the Fifty-second Congress seventeen different resolutions relating to the subject appeared in the House of Representatives, and one of them, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, was adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote. In the Fifty-third Congress three similar propositions were presented in the Senate and twelve in the House, and in the latter body one of them was adopted by a vote of 141 to 50. Signs of progress have appeared even in the Senate at the present session, for its Committee on Privileges and Elections reported favorably a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution under which United States Senators would be elected by popular vote, and there was actually a brief discussion upon it last week, when further consideration was postponed to the second Monday in December.

The slight debate of last Friday was interesting inasmuch as it brought forth what seems to be the sole argument against popular election of Senators, and in view of the present character and recent record of the Senate and the estimation in which it has come to be held, the argument will be regarded as amusing or as insulting to the people of this Republic, according to the degree of seriousness with which one is disposed to take it. It was uttered by Senator HAWLEY of Connecticut, and sounded as if it had come down from the most conservative of the "fathers" in the Convention of 1787, who were so fearful of intrusting power to the people. Senator HAWLEY declared that while all proper guards are thrown around elections by the Legislatures, election by popular ballot was open to "all sorts of fraud, corruption, and intimidation." The proposition was, he said, in substance and in effect an attempt to provide that the United States Senate should "belong to rich and corrupt men."

Surely, "here's richness." The sovereign people of a State, with their varied occupations and common interests, few of whom can seek personal advantage in politics, would fall an easy victim to the ambitious plutocrat and the corrupt political boss who had evil designs of their own to accomplish in the United States Senate, but a Legislature of a few score men, politicians themselves, with expenses to meet and largely dependent upon party bosses for favor, are proof against such influences! That is why we have such a lot of eminent statesmen with pure and disinterested motives and so few rich men and self-seeking politicians in the Senate now! Legislative majorities cannot be controlled by corrupt or selfish motives, but popular majorities can. We have had so many demonstrations of this! It is why the Senate stands to-day on a so much higher plane than the House of Representatives, and has just been making such a luminous record for wisdom and patriotism! It is why that body is held in such reverence to-day for its dignity, its calmness, and its prudence in dealing with the affairs of the Nation and its relations with other nations. It would be such a pity to have it brought down from this proud elevation by the "fraud, corruption, and intimidation" which controls the choice of an ignorant and besotted populace. We hope the people of Connecticut will appreciate this compliment from their Senator.

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S PLEA.

Commissioner PARKER, in his reply to our gentle strictures upon his action in the Police Board, seems to us to labor under some misconception, both of our meaning and of his own duty. It does not follow of necessity, because he regards his reasons for opposing certain promotions as good and sufficient and the other Commissioners do not, that his standard is higher than theirs. We can only judge of that by knowing what his reasons are.

He makes a virtue of withholding them from public knowledge on the ground that they would reflect upon the candidates for promotion "as public officials, and consequently as individuals." That ground strikes us as altogether insufficient. These officers are servants of the public, not of the Police Commissioners, and if there is anything in their record that makes them unworthy of promotion, and for that reason their promotion is held back, to the obstruction of all others, the public has a right to know what it is, and the Commissioner has no right to conceal it. We did not say in our former remarks that the public had a right to know whether Mr. PARKER was going to "insist upon holding up the public business," but that, if he was going to do so by blocking the promotions of Capts. BROOKS and McCULLAGH, it had a right to know his reasons.

He asks our opinion of the conduct of his associates in refusing to agree to other promotions until these two are disposed of. Of this we are unable to judge until we know Mr. PARKER's reasons for "holding up" these. The other Commissioners may be sticklers, too, about reflecting upon the candidates as officials and as individuals. We have no reason for believing that their standard of merit is lower than Commissioner PARKER's. If they believe that the two officers in question, who have been on trial as Inspectors for a year, have the highest claim for promotion, they may be quite right in insisting upon it, and we cannot say that they are wrong without being able to judge of the validity of Mr. PARKER's objections.

Moreover, he puts his reasons under suspicion by his own claim as to his position on the board as the representative of a party. The law does not "demand" that there shall be two Democrats or two Republicans on the board. It says that not more than two members shall be of the same party, but it does not require any member to be of any particular party. Even that restriction is unwise, save with reference to the functions of the board under the election law. There ought to be no partisan considerations at all in the appointment and promotion of men on the force. Mr. PARKER's plea that he is "bound to represent the whole mass of Democratic feeling and opinion" seems to be his explanation of the course he has pursued, and the inference is that his "reasons" in opposing or favoring promotions are political. In that case we do not consider them either good or sufficient.

Charges of neglect of duty have been brought against Commissioner PARKER in a proceeding for his removal from office. They have nothing to do with his "holding up" promotions, but if they are true, they show that he has in other ways hindered the "public business of an important department." These charges he will have an opportunity of answering, and it is only fair to await his defense, but it looks as though the whole difficulty with him was that he cannot look upon himself merely as a public officer bound to do his duty to the police service of the city, but is ruled in his conduct by the idea that he is a politician "bound to represent the whole mass of Democratic feeling and opinion."

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The publication of the Italian "green book" containing the exposure of the "true inwardness" of the British expedition to the Soudan is a diplomatic indiscretion so marked that it suggests itself as more than an indiscretion. What the correspondence published clearly indicates, if it does not prove, is that England undertook her recent operations in the Soudan not merely by the sufferance but at the instigation of Germany. The object of Germany was that of securing a diversion in favor of her ally Italy. The object of Great Britain was the usual British object of making more secure a lodgment in a quarter in which she has important interests.

That the British expedition to the Soudan, if it succeeds, will strengthen the grip of England upon Egypt is plain enough. The English occupation is already a grievance to France only less acute than the possession of the Reichsland by Germany, and the organs of French opinion take nearly the same tone in talking about both "outrages." Lord SALISBURY's Government does not mind that, it is fair to assume. What it does mind is the power of nagging itself which the indiscreet publication has put into the hands of Mr. LABOUCHERE, who has made rather a specialty of the Egyptian question, and whose power of annoyance is out of all proportion to his numbers. He has made such effective use of the weapons which the Marquis DI RUDINI's indiscretion has put into his hands that the Ministerial speakers in the House of Commons, including the tranquil Mr. BALFOUR, have been moved to express irritation at the appearance of the "green book." So pointed have been these comments that the Italian Ambassador at London has been moved to ask to be recalled, whether by way of resenting the indiscretion of his chief or the British comments upon it does not very clearly appear.

The Italian Premier is a politician of so much experience that it seems that his object in making these disclosures is for the purpose of winning an advantage in the game of domestic politics, even at the cost of producing irritation abroad. His predecessor is probably much more in his mind than Lord SALISBURY. Whatever his motive may be, the warm cordiality between England and Italy that was evoked by the announcement of the British relief expedition seems to have undergone a distinct chill.

CAPTURED BY TURKISH BRIGANDS.

Three Women Held for Heavy Ransom by the Robbers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—A startling case of brigandage occurred yesterday almost within the precincts of the capital of the Turkish Empire.

Two carriages, one containing Mme. Branzeau, a wealthy French lady, and the other bearing Mme. Paragamian and her daughter, and wife and child of a rich Armenian residing in this city, were attacked by brigands at Yalove, twenty miles from the city, and the occupants of the vehicles were carried off.

To-day their captors caused to be conveyed to Constantinople the information that the ladies would be held until the demand of the brigands for £2,000 ransom is complied with.

Protest Against the Law's Cruelty.

From The Paris Messenger.

In Hungary a man convicted of bigamy is compelled to live with both wives in the same house. There are still a few bigamists left in Hungary, and a petition signed by all of them has just been received asking that the sentence may be changed to fourteen years' penal servitude.

"PINAFORE" IN PORT AGAIN.

The Old Tunes Sung with Spirit at the American Theatre.

The performance of the long-familiar "Pinafore," given at the American Theatre last night by the operetta company of Messrs. Steindorff & Ebert, was remarkably spirited, and its vivacity covered a multitude of little sins, for the buffoon marine whose antics spoiled the fine seriousness of Sir Joseph Porter's utterances, the top notes of Miss Dorothy Morton, the waltz of the Bos'n and Deadeye, and the 1867 gags of Mr. Charles Drew were all out of place, and therefore inartistic. Just where those top notes of Miss Morton would be in place it is difficult to say, but they might be equally useful to a calliope and a cat.

But, apart from her two or three superfluous screeches, Miss Morton's Josephine was excellent. Her rendering of that delicious "grand scena and aria" in Act II. was in the real Italian manner, and she acted the part discreetly and well. Joseph Sheehan was a good Rackstraw, William McLaughlin an acceptable Bos'n—barring his effusiveness—and J. G. Bell an amazingly triangular Deadeye.

Mr. Drew was Sir Joseph, Trixie Friganza, who is much more possible than her name, was Hebe, and Flora Finlayson was Buttercup, while Joseph Lynde as the Captain sang the moon song with quite unexpected fervor.

The chorus was sufficiently numerous, and nearly all the ensembles, excepting "Farewell, My Own," went well. So did most of the solos, duets, and trios. It was a night of encores.

Mr. Steindorff's orchestra was sometimes too loud, but it was otherwise in good form. "Pinafore" has never been presented with more vivacity, and people who go to hear it now, for old times' sake, or to take the children, will not find the performance depressing, as some recent revivals of the first of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas to make a world-wide hit have been. Last night's audience filled the house. "The Pirates of Penzance" is in rehearsal.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

—The big music hall at Koster & Bial's will be dark except on chilly or stormy nights after this. The first performance was to have been given on the roof last night, but the rain drove performers and spectators down stairs. The vitascope was exhibited, and some of the moving pictures were new. A good bill of song, dance, and fun was presented, the principal performers being Biondi, Josephine Sabel, and Jennie Valmore.

—Timothy Murphy, long associated with the rôle of Maverick Brander in "A Texas Steer," is one of this week's performers in the "continuous" show at Keith's Union Square Theatre. He imitates Irving in the nightmare of Mathias. George Monroe, gives his "Aunt Bridget" monologue, and Harry Gilfoil appears as the whistling waiter of "A Trip to Chinatown." Talk about star combinations!

—There were some changes in the bill of the Madison Square Roof Garden last night, but none which lessened the merit of the show, which is always brisk and bright. Press Eldridge, Lilly Post, Annabelle, and the four Gardners are among the performers. The entertainment, because of the shower, was given in the concert hall.

—The temperature is comfortable in the concert hall of the Eden Musée, and the music of the Hungarian Band is always pleasing. The wax figures of crowned heads and persons of distinction know no change of season, while on hot nights one can always get his blood nicely curdled in the Chamber of Horrors.

—The fiftieth performance of "El Capitan" was given at the Broadway Theatre last evening. "Thoroughbred," at the Garrick; "In Gay New-York," at the Casino; "Waldmeister," at Terrace Garden, and "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, continue with signs of prosperity.

—They have a "Translucent Multiscope" at Tony Pastor's, and the name of it, at least, is rather more enticing than that of either the vitascope or the eidoloscope. Tony Pastor chants, and his principal associates are Bonnie Thornton, the Elinore sisters, Rice and Elmer, and Maud Raymond.

—The new garden of palms is a pleasing attraction at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. Performances of song, dance, comic sketches, and acrobatism are given both in the big auditorium and in the roof garden. Bettina Gerard, the four Cee Mees, and a large ballet troupe take part.

—Vernona Jarbeau appears in the performance on the Casino roof this week, and Raymon Moore, Flora Irwin, and Sam J. Ryan are also on hand.

—Kellar seems to be talked about more than usual in New-York this Summer. His programme of illusions at Daly's is indeed unsurpassable.

—Fregoli is still the chief entertainer at the Olympia Music Hall.

TO TRY TO SETTLE BY ARBITRATION.

The Trouble Between Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 3 and 5.

After hearing at length last evening from members of Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 3 and 5, on the differences between those bodies and on the relations of the two unions to the Electrical Contractors' Association, the Council of Conciliation and Mediation decided to undertake to reconcile all interests by arbitration. Last evening's meeting was held at 29 Lafayette Place. It was proposed that the proceedings in arbitration begin Friday evening at the same place. John N. Bogert, Secretary of the Council, said the hearing would probably be public.

Union No. 3 complains that contractors discriminate against it in favor of No. 5. It is proposed to amalgamate the unions and to establish for all workers relations with the contractors on a friendly basis.

Arbitration was discussed casually at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates, at 139 East Fifty-ninth Street. The proposition of the Mason Builder's Association for a permanent arbitration committee received favorable attention. President William J. O'Brien said that the subject would probably be thoroughly considered next week. It is belived that the appointment of such a committee would reduce to a minimum the chances of building trade strikes, which have heretofore seriously interfered with building operations all over the city. Both sides seem to like the plan for a permanent board, and the prospect for its appointment soon seems good.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Evarts—Noble.

The marriage of Miss Cora E. Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Noble of the Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, to Daniel Edgar Evarts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evarts of Jersey City, took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in the large parlor of the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bennett of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City. The bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of rose-colored silk, from the centre of which hung a large bell of pink carnations. The parlor, the corridors, and the banquet hall were profusely decorated with pink and white flowers by Fleischman.

The bride, who is a slender girl of the blonde type, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace. Her veil was of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Ida F. Noble, sister of the bride. She was dressed in white silk, with chiffon trimming.

The best man was Ernest Slocum of Jersey City, and the ushers were James Price and Walter P. Gardner of Jersey City.

After the ceremony there was a banquet and also a reception.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Noble, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Brugh, Miss Eloise Brown, Frederick Kohler, Mr. Charles Orcutt, J. H. V. Arnold, Miss Nettie Connon and W. Johnson Quinn of New-York, and Miss May Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evarts, Jr., and Edward P. Clarke of Jersey City.

After a tour to the Adirondacks, Mr. and Mrs. Evarts will make their home in Jersey City.

Smith—Owen.

Miss Louise A. Owen, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Owen, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., but now of this city, was married yesterday morning to Henry Pember Smith, a young artist, in the Church of the Strangers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the church.

The wedding was attended only by intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The young couple have been prominent in the Church of the Strangers for a long time.

MR. BRICE ON THE OUTLOOK

WILL BE NO ORGANIZED BOLT AT CHICAGO, HE SAYS.

Silver Democrats Will Control the Convention—Little Likelihood of a Third Candidate, Unless Party Organizations in Gold States Give Their Support—Currency Question the One Issue—Disaster or Victory the Only Cure for Silver Craze.

"There will be no organized bolt from the Chicago Convention by Democrats from the sound-money States," said Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "A third candidate in the field as the representative of the Democrats who favor the gold standard would not be much of a figure, unless the regular Democratic organizations in the gold States repudiated the work at Chicago and turned over their machinery to the third candidate."

Senator Brice was in his office, on Lower Broadway. He has been in the city for a few days, and has taken occasion to learn the sentiment of New-York Democrats on the probable result of a free-silver platform and a free-silver candidate at Chicago, provided the Republicans make a gold platform at St. Louis. He said he thought the silver craze had reached such magnitude in the Democratic Party in the Middle and Western States that the people would take the question into their own hands, disregard the tariff as a leading issue, and go into the campaign with the idea that the Democrats stand for silver and the Republicans for gold. On that issue they would measure strength. The Senator said he had no predictions to make as to the final outcome.

"The silver question as a Democratic issue first came into prominence," said Senator Brice, "because Democrats in the Middle and Western States, seeing little chance of success in a National struggle, and desiring to strengthen themselves locally in States or counties, took it up with the hope of winning votes among the farming constituencies. The dullness of business and the discontent in the country at large led them to turn to this as a possible vote getter.

"The Democrats in the Eastern and Northern States did not take that view of the situation, and they did their best to withstand the rising tide of silver sentiment. Some weeks ago it became apparent to those who kept watch of the situation that the current was so strong that it would control of the convention at Chicago.

"The gold Democrats ceased to take interest in the conventions and held themselves out of the current, prepared to indorse the action of the party at Chicago if they saw fit, to repudiate it, or to remain silent and stay at home on election day.

"It is practically certain that a free-silver candidate will be nominated at Chicago, because the platform will be adopted first.

"The result of the contest is variously predicted. The prophets cross at this point. Each party has an element that predicts victory for its opponents. The free-silver Republicans say that the silver plank and candidate will draw from the ranks largely. The sound-money Democrats say that the platform that is the soundest will draw from their party. One man's guess is worth as much as another's."

"You do not expect a third candidate in the field?"

"I do not. There is no organization to do the necessary work, the campaigning, the getting out the vote for a third candidate—unless—" said Senator Brice, stroking his beard, "unless the Democrats in New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other gold States turn over their organizations to the third man. Those States could make an organization which would be a good beginning for a third candidate. But what attitude those States will take toward a silver platform and a silver candidate cannot be yet known."

"If the Republicans straddle the question in their platform and the Democrats declare for free silver, would not a third candidate cut a considerable figure?"

"He would with an organization; but I think the situation is such that the people will pay little attention to a so-called straddle at St. Louis, if the Chicago Convention declares flatly for silver. The people will regard the one as the gold party and the other as the silver party. They will make the currency question the one issue of the campaign. The platform will be forgotten, the tariff will be swept aside, and the battle between the two metals will be on."

"How long will it continue?"

"Until it is settled. If sound money wins, silver will doubtless make another attempt. If silver wins, then the people will find out that the real troubles of the silver party begin when it has something to do. When it must begin to accomplish some of the things expected for it, then its weakness will appear. It must then stand for just what it is worth, and, as I said, its difficulties will begin at that point.

"On the whole, I do not know that it is not best to have this question settled by a vote of the people, on the flat issue, now. It is doubtless better that it should be met squarely by the voters than that those who believe in free silver should think they had been deprived of the right to express themselves by any political tricks, by the manipulation of caucuses or conventions."

WILL BE NO BOLT.

Chairman Harrity Expects Acquiescence in Convention Results.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—"There will be no bolt of the Chicago Convention, in my judgment, even if a free-silver platform shall be adopted," was the way National Chairman Harrity expressed it to a reporter. Continuing, he said: "I still believe that the silver boom is seeming rather than real, and that the party will be guided to declare for sound money when the delegates get together."

"What do you found that belief upon?" was asked.

"Faith in human nature and in the good sense of Americans of the standing that are made delegates to National Conventions. Without analyzing the situation by States, I will say that these alleged silver victories have been made such by the newspapers. Everything has been credited to the silver propaganda, and nothing to the factional fights which were the influential and potential factors in most cases. Good Democrats were selected for delegates, and it is upon their good sense and patriotism that I found my hopes."

"Are there any silver men in the Pennsylvania delegation?" was asked.

"I have not heard of one. Neither have I seen any delegate quoted as determined to bolt in case platform or candidates do not suit him. I had hoped that both the Republican and Democratic Conventions would declare for sound money so unequivocally that that issue would be practically eliminated from the campaign. It does not seem so sure now that the St. Louis Convention will not make some recognition of bimetallism as a distant possibility, which will be in the nature of a straddle. No one has heard of any talk of bolt from the St. Louis Convention, and the same is the case with the Chicago Convention. Certain newspapers profess to see signs and dream dreams about the split in one or the other convention, but they don't name any delegates that are declaring for that step."

A Terrible Rumor Denied.

From The London Figaro.

Good Protestants will be relieved to learn on the authority of my Paris namesake that there is no truth in the rumor that Queen Victoria is a Roman Catholic, and that the statement that her Majesty goes abroad annually in order to perform certain religious exercises which would shock Dr. Parker and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes if she were to perform them at home, is a slanderous fabrication. Of course, as my contemporary points out, the fact that the Duke of Norfolk is Postmaster General has naturally led people to suppose that her Maj

ELEVEN KILLED BY A BOMB

AND FORTY MORE WOUNDED IN THE STREETS OF BARCELONA.

The Populace Aroused to Frenzy by the Dastardly Outrage—Thirty-two Men Under Arrest as Suspects and the City Under Martial Law—Citizens Threaten to Lynch Those Arrested, and the Jail Under Guard.

BARCELONA, June 8.—As the result of the explosion of the bomb thrown into the street while a religious procession was passing last evening eleven persons were killed and forty wounded.

The man who committed the outrage has not yet been identified, but the police authorities are confident that the miscreant is among the number of men who are under arrest as suspects.

The excitement caused by the explosion shows no sign of diminution, and the people vigorously demand that no effort be spared by the authorities to punish the authors of the outrage, and to guard against a repetition of the dastardly act. When it became generally known that the killed numbered eleven instead of six, as was stated in the first reports, the indignation of the populace was very violent. In fact, so threatening was the outlook that the authorities, as a measure of precaution, proclaimed martial law, and the city is now under military government.

Two more arrests of suspects were made to-day, making a total of thirty-two men who have been taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the perpetration of the outrage. The prisoners are confined in the Préfecture. To-day an angry mob gathered around that building and demanded the summary punishment of every one of the prisoners, whether his guilt be proved or not. Occasionally it looked as though the mob would attempt to storm the Préfecture in order to wreak vengeance on the suspected men. The civil guards on duty at the place were speedily reinforced, and were frequently compelled to charge upon the crowd to make them keep their distance. The mob would scatter temporarily, but would soon gather again, threatening to lynch the prisoners.

Barcelona is not alone in its attempt to repress with a stern hand the recrudescence of Anarchy. The royal Government and the municipal authorities of Madrid are taking measures to prevent the commission of outrages in the capital. One of the leading Anarchists of the city was arrested to-day. It is thought that he was in some way concerned in the outrage here.

The Cortes and the Government have promised to assist the relatives of those who were killed or wounded here, and this action meets with hearty approval.

Speculation is rife as to the causes which led to the sudden outbreak of the Anarchists. Some persons attribute it to the animosity of the Anarchists toward everything pertaining to religion, and believe that they took advantage of the Corpus Christi processions to give vent to their hatred. But there have been many religious processions since Anarchy was rampant in Spain which were in no wise interfered with, and it is generally believed that some motive deeper than hatred of religion lies at the bottom of the last outrages committed here and at Orenlaith.

All the people killed belonged to the working classes. A majority of them were women and children, and this fact has much to do with the bitterness displayed toward the Anarchists.

Warned by the French Police.

LONDON, June 8.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris, saying that the French police recently warned the Spanish Government that the Anarchists were preparing to commit an outrage with the connivance of Cuban filibusters who resided in Barcelona, and who have absconded. The dispatch adds that the accused will be tried by court-martial, several soldiers being among the wounded.

THE DEATH OF JULES SIMON.

Emperor William Sends His Condolences to France.

PARIS, June 8.—M. Jules François Simon, the celebrated statesman, life member of the French Senate, member of the French Academy, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and formerly Prime Minister of France, died to-day. M. Simon had been ill for a fortnight with neurosis of the stomach.

BERLIN, June 8.—Emperor William has sent a telegram to Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, instructing him to offer his condolences to Mme. Simon. In his dispatch his Majesty referred to M. Simon's Presidency of the French delegation to the Berlin Social Conference of 1890 and his efforts at conciliation, saying: "A general disarmament, which would have been a blessing to both nations, was unhappily rendered impossible by the childish and heedless action of the League of Patriots. The Emperor bows his head at the tomb of a personal friend and philosopher, who knew how to forget his patriotic preferences in the interests of humanity and peace."

Emperor William will send a special envoy to attend the funeral.

PARIS, June 8.—Emperor William has telegraphed to President Faure expressing his sympathy with him in the death of M. Simon. In his message the Emperor says: "France is again weeping at the tomb of one of her great sons. I shall ever remain under the charm of his personality, while recalling the days when he lent valuable support to improve the lot of the working classes."

HUNGARY'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

The New Houses of Parliament at Buda-Pesth Opened.

BUDA-PESTH, June 8.—The ceremonies in connection with the Hungarian Millennial celebration to-day comprised the formal opening of the new houses of Parliament in the presence of the members of both Chambers, upon which occasion the Ministers and Parliamentary Representatives, preceded by cavalcades of all the municipalities, presented to the King the homage of the nation.

The city was decorated profusely with flags, bunting, flowers, and every conceivable bit of bright coloring. The weather was perfect and the streets were crowded with people. The procession was gorgeous beyond description, the pageant consisting of the Austro-Hungarian Ministers, the members of both houses of Parliament, magnates, and Deputies; the district delegates, and other officials, headed by a long line of troops, all acting as an escort to the crown of St. Stephen and other royal insignia.

The procession marched from St. Matthew's Church to the Parliament buildings, through the principal streets, and occupied two hours in passing the castle. The new Parliament was inaugurated and the law relating to the millennium was promulgated.

Some of the distinguished visitors who have arrived here from Moscow, whither they went to attend the coronation of the Czar, declare that the celebration here eclipses the Moscow celebration. The pomp of the Esterhazy, Andrassy, Karolyi, and other notable families in the procession to-day vied with the gorgeousness of the Orient. The gala dresses of the riders and the trappings of the horses of the magnates flashed with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of jewels The carriage in which rode Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, was similar to the state carriage of the Czar.

The Emperor-King this afternoon received the members of the lower house of the Diet at the palace. Dr. Von Szilagyi, President of the Chamber, made a speech, to which the King replied.

Among the foreigners who witnessed the ceremonies to-day were Mr. Lawrence Townsend, Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna; Edward P. T. Hammond, American Consul here; Mrs. and Miss Kirk White, and Mrs. and the Misses Dwight.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Programme of the Third Congress Held in London.

LONDON, June 8.—The delegates to the third congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire this afternoon visited the London and India Docks. This evening they visited the East London Trades, Industries, and Art Exhibitions at the People's Palace.

The first sitting of the congress will take place to-morrow morning in Grocers' Hall, when the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Honorary President of the congress, will deliver a speech of welcome. In the afternoon the sitting will be continued under the Presidency of Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

KILLED BY THE SPANISH TROOPS.

Non-Combatants Made Victims of Their Anger.

HAVANA, June 6, via Tampa, Fla., June 8.—That the work of extermination of non-combatants or "pacificos," as they are styled here, continues to a greater or less extent, is evidenced by the reports which are received from the country. Not a day passes without some shocking story being told of brutal assassinations committed by the troops on defenseless persons whose sole crime is being witnesses of the war raging all over the island without taking any part in it.

Here are a few facts selected from the many that are told:

On the 2d inst. a column of Spanish troops, commanded by Col. Ochoa, operating around Jaruco, Havana Province, captured a poor, miserable boy of fifteen years of age, named Juan Rodriguez, suffering from nervous prostration, and so weak that he hardly could move without assistance. This unhappy creature was dragged from his home, a little farm near Casiguas, and, without any compassion for his pitiable state, he was butchered on the roadway to Tapaste, for the sole crime of being a cousin of a leader in the rebel army named Victor Simon.

On June 1, Simon Yruri, member of one of the best families of Jaruco, was arrested on suspicion of being a rebel sympathizer by orders of Gen. Melquizo. He was too well known to be taken out of the town and shot in the fields, as this would create a scandal, so they made a semblance of a court martial, and with all the apparent formalities of the law he was publicly shot in the square of the town. The deed created general indignation when it was known that Melquizo had ordered the execution on his own authority, without consulting the Captain General, who is the only one empowered to order such proceedings.

On June 4, Mr. Lorenzo Medina, a native of the Canary Islands, forty-nine years old, and a cattle dealer of some means, and Juan Toledo, a Cuban, thirty years old, owner of a cart shop, both well known and esteemed in the town of Jaruco, were arrested on no known charges. They were lodged in the civil guard's barracks, and the next morning they were taken out of the town under promise of prompt release and treacherously shot behind the slaughterhouse.

It is known that Valencia had a fight with Col. Pondeviela, of Campo Florido fame, in which this "brave" was completely routed, losing thirty-two dead left on the field. This has never been reported officially.

The Mayamo Guerrilla, about 100 men, commanded by Gabino Guerra, has joined the rebels, seduced therto by Calixto Garcia when he passed near that place last week.

In Sancti Spiritus a band of musicians of the local volunteers, headed by its bandmaster, Justo Alvarez, with all the instruments of the band, also went over to the woods to enliven the time for the revolutionists.

MANY SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

American Minister Taylor Returns Suddenly to Madrid.

HAVANA, June 8.—Official reports received to-day give details of many skirmishes that have taken place, none of which, however, is of much importance.

According to the reports, the rebels' losses in these skirmishes amounted to 36 killed, 7 wounded, and 9 taken prisoners, while the troops lost only 12 wounded.

MADRID, June 8.—Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, who has been in London on leave of absence for the purpose of seeing his family off for New-York, suddenly returned to Madrid on Saturday, his leave having been curtailed by orders from Washington.

THE IRISH LAND BILL DISCUSSED.

Passed to Second Reading in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that the British Consul in the Island of Crete had been directed by the Government to act conjointly with the other foreign representatives in negotiations with the Turkish authorities toward the conclusion of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the Cretan rebels and the Turks. Mr. Curzon added that repeated representations had been made to the Porte, impressing upon the Turkish Government a sense of the danger of serious trouble in Crete unless effective measures to pacify the Cretans should be immediately adopted.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land bill.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy, in the course of the debate on the Irish Land bill, approved part of the measure, which, he said, ought to be referred to a grand committee. The bill, Mr. Healy said, might be made beneficial, but it did not bear the stamp of finality. If the bill was intended to get rid of the land question in the future, he continued, the Government was greatly mistaken.

Mr. John Morley said that there was not the slightest chance that the bill would pass this session, unless it were sent to a grand committee to be amended.

Mr. John Redmond demanded that the Government declare whether or not it intended to pass the bill. The Ministry, he said, admitted the great importance of the bill, and promised to carry it through speedily, yet it had placed trivial measures in front of it to obstruct its passage.

The bill passed to its second reading.

THE GERMAN TRADES BILL.

One of Its Clauses Attacked by Alexander von Hohenlohe.

LONDON, June 8.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that a great sensation was caused in the Reichstag to-day during the debate on the Government's Trades bill, Alexander von Hohenlohe, son of the Chancellor, attacked the clause forbidding commercial travelers to transact retail business. He denounced the State for meddling with people's private affairs, and said the tendency to empower the police to restrict personal liberty was the malady of the day in Germany.

The members of the Left, especially the Socialists, greeted the speech with tumultuous applause and cheers. It is supposed that Alexander von Hohenlohe was acting as the spokesman of his father, who was absent, and who seems to have failed to enforce the will of the Cabinet.

The Commodore Released on Bond.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—The little filibustering steamer Commodore was released from custody by the United States authorities here to-day upon the attorney of Messrs. J. D. Hart & Co. putting up $4,500 for her appearance when wanted. The boat was arrested by the United States customs officials upon her recent return from an alleged trip to Cuba. Information was given against her by one of her seamen, and she has been tied up at the Custom House dock ever since.

The boat will probably be placed on the ways to have her bottom cleaned, after which it is stated that she will go to Philadelphia. A crew of eight men have arrived in the city for her.

Ashore on Folly Reef.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 8.—The British steamer Golden Fleece, Capt. Yeats, which sailed from New-York June 2 for this port with a general cargo, is ashore on Folly Reef, near Port Morant, a short distance from Kingston. All of the ship's company were saved, but it is feared that the vessel will prove a total loss, though it is believed a part of her cargo may be saved if assistance is sent at once to the scene of the stranding. The accident happened during the prevalence of a dense fog. The Golden Fleece is a steamer of 1,409 tons, net.

Senator Blanc Dead.

PARIS, June 8.—M. Xavier Blanc, Senator for Hautes-Alpes, died to-day. He was born at Gap Aug. 5, 1817. In politics he was a Republican.

THE ST. LOUIS CONTESTS

McKINLEY LIST GIVEN OUT BY EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON.

They Relate to Delegations from Fourteen States and One Territory—Thompson Predicts that the McKinleyites Will Win in Every Instance — Sergeant at Arms Swords Says the National Committee Will Mete Out Justice.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican National Convention will have plenty of work to do. Ex-Congressman Thompson of Ohio, having in charge the contests of McKinley delegates from various States, authorizes the following statement:

There are contests in the following States:

Alabama—Four delegates at large, First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts—twenty delegates in all.

California—The Third and Fourth Districts—four delegates.

Delaware—Six delegates at large—six delegates.

Florida—Four delegates at large, First and Second Districts—eight delegates.

Georgia—Four delegates at large, First, Ninth, and Eleventh Districts—ten delegates.

Kentucky—First District—two delegates.

Louisiana—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts—twelve delegates.

Mississippi—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts—eighteen delegates.

New-York—Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Districts—twelve delegates.

North Carolina—Eighth District—two delegates.

Pennsylvania—Third District—two delegates.

South Carolina—Four delegates at large, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts—eighteen delegates.

Tennessee—Sixth and Ninth Districts—four delegates.

Texas—Four delegates at large, and every one of the thirteen districts—thirty delegates.

Virginia—Second and Third Districts—four delegates.

Arizona—Six delegates at large—six delegates.

Mr. Thompson professes to be confident that the committee will recognize the claims of McKinleyites in all these cases as the regularly elected delegates.

Col. Swords, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Committee, in discussing the probable action of the committee in the matter of contests, said:

"It is impossible for any man to tell the exact attitude of the committee toward Mr. McKinley. In fact, it is a matter of no great importance, although it is generally supposed to be.

"I am familiar with the work of the National Committee for the past sixteen years, and I defy anyone to cite an instance in which the prejudice entered into the adjustment of a contest. The contests are settled, so far as the committtee is concerned, absolutely on the merits of the case.

"The only consideration is the regularity or irregularity of the proceedings which named the delegation. This, however, does not hold good in the Committee on Credentials of the convention. Here personal preferences enter largely into the proceedings of the body."

KERENS'S VISIT TO CANTON.

Troubled over the Roll—Frank Says McKinley Is Sound on Silver.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The chief topic of conversation among the politicians in the hotel corridors to-day was the visit of R. C. Kerens and ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of this city to Major McKinley yesterday. It was conceded that their visit was due to anticipated trouble over the temporary roll. McKinley desires that he shall have proper representatives on the National Committee, and has asked advice from Kerens and Frank.

Chauncey I. Filley is quoted as stating that the visit of Kerens and Frank to Canton is due to McKinley's wish to have all local and partisan differences between the leaders of the party in Missouri smoothed over in such a way as to redound to the advantage of the Republican Party.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Richard C. Kerens and ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis stopped in Chicago to-day on their way home from their political visit to William McKinley, at Canton, Ohio. As a Missouri delegate to the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Frank said:

"We will nominate McKinley on the first rollcall. There will be McKinley strength sufficient not only to dictate the nomination, but the manner of making it. We will not permit a suspension of the rollcall long enough to make the nomination unanimous. And then we will adopt a financial plank satisfactory to the men of the country. We will declare unequivocally against the free coinage of silver at any ratio. We will not straddle on that plank. As for Major McKinley's position, I can say the financial plank cannot be made too strong for him. He is sound."

THE CHAIRMAN'S GAVEL.

Made from a Log Which Was in Lincoln's Cabin.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The gavel for the temporary Chairman's use at next week's convention was made from the timbers of a secession convention hall by a Confederate soldier.

That accepted for the use of the permanent Chairman will have even a greater historical interest. It was received to-day. The gavel will be presented to the Chairman by Senator Berry, one of the Illinois delegates. The gavel is an excellent piece of wood carving, done by W. H. Bartels of Carthage, Ill. Mr. Bartels selected the wood, a hickory log taken from the log cabin occupied by President Lincoln, at New-Salem, Ill., in 1832. There are panels on either side, which are filled in with inscribed plates of gold and silver. The silver end bears this inscription:

MADE BY W. H. BARTELS,
CARTHAGE, ILL.,
FROM A LOG OF THE CABIN
OCCUPIED BY
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IN 1832 AT
SALEM, ILL.

The inscription on the gold plate reads:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,
HELD AT ST. LOUIS,
JUNE 16, 1896,
NOMINATION
FOR PRESIDENT.

The gavel is to be presented to the nominee at the conclusion of the proceedings.

The hall decorations are on a grand scale. Amos J. Cummings of New-York, who has attended every National convention since Tilden was nominated, says the hall arrangements and decorations are the most complete and elaborate ever attempted.

FEW NOTABLES PRESENT.

Now Only Three Members of the National Committee in Town.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—But four members of the National Committee have so far arrived in St. Louis. They are: George W. Hill, Tennessee; James Hill, Mississippi; Cyrus Leland, Kansas, and John G. Long, Florida. All the members of the committee will be in the city by Tuesday night, as the committee meets Wednesday. Joseph Manley and James S. Clarkson are expected to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio, who is to present McKinley's name to the convention, will not be in St. Louis until next Sunday or Monday. He will be escorted in a special car by the Blaine Club of Columbus.

National Committeeman Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Kansas, says Kansas will have a full delegation for McKinley. "Besides," said he, "there are 30,000 McKinley soldiers in Kansas."

A splendid bust picture of the Ohio candidate now graces all the show windows of down-town shops and stores, and McKinley button vendors do a thriving trade.

NEGROES MAY STAY AT HOME.

Much Difficulty in Securing Accommodations in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—There appears to be considerable difficulty in securing quarters for the colored delegates to the convention, and G. A. Hill, National Committeeman from Tennessee, is quoted as saying:

"Unless quarters are provided immediately, I shall telegraph the colored members of the Tennessee delegation to stay at home. I do not intend that they shall come to St. Louis and either go hungry or eat in a place in which they would not stable a horse at home."

Judge Long, National Committeeman from Florida, is also in an indignant frame of mind over the alleged neglect of the comfort of the colored delegates.

The members of the Business Men's League are alive to the gravity of the situation and promise an early solution of the trouble. The Secretary of the league says that the Mississippi delegation did not apply for quarters until all the leading hotels had contracted for their rooms. He says further that every promise of the league will be fulfilled.

THEIR ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

Plans of New-York Republicans for Going to St. Louis.

Republicans who are going to St. Louis have practically completed their arrangements. As already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, two special trains for the delegates will leave on Friday—one over the Baltimore and Ohio, starting at 10 A. M., and the other over the New-York Central, starting at 1 P. M. Ex-Senator Platt will leave to-morrow, with Charles W. Hackett, Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., and Congressman Black of Troy.

Several of the anti-Platt men will also start to-morrow in a special car. This party will include Cornelius N. Bliss, who is Treasurer of the Republican National Committee; William Brookfield, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner Wright, and Gen. Samuel Thomas. They have secured a house in St. Louis.

The McKinley Leaguers will leave on Saturday morning in two special trains over the West Shore Railroad. The time of departure from Franklin Street is 9:30 A. M., and from West Forty-second Street 9:45 A. M. Col. F. D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, James A. Blanchard and Mrs. Blanchard, John E. Milholland and Mrs. Milholland, Bernard Biglin and the Misses Biglin, and ex-Mayor Orvin B. Wilson of Albany will go on one of these trains. The trains will pick up additional carloads at several points. Two carloads are expected from Syracuse, where Arthur Jenkins is organizing the party; one carload from Jamestown; delegations from Potsdam, Malone, Binghamton, Ogdensburg, and Buffalo. It is expected that the Brooklyn people will fill one car, and a delegation from Utica headed by Senator Coggeshall and E. C. G. Klopel, another. Col. H. Clark will head a delegation from Niagara County, and Dr. D. M. Santee one from Cortland. Long Island City will also send a delegation on one of the trains. There will be a special car for the colored contingent, in which will be represented several of the colored churches of this city. Four colored men, each six feet tall, will carry into St. Louis a wheel, upon which is rolled signatures of New-Yorkers asking the nomination of McKinley.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that he would go on Friday on the New-York Central special, with "the boys."

Will Sleep on the Rail.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Whatever sleep a large number of politicians are to get during their convention sojourn here will be enjoyed in the railroad cars which bring them to the city. Arrangements have been made by the Terminal Railroad Association to store 800 passenger cars at different places in St. Louis during the latter part of this and all of next week. More than 200 of these coaches—all sleepers—will be converted into temporary hotels. Spaces are being reserved for them, and positions conducive to comfort have been selected. It has been decided by the Terminal Association to allow each of its twenty tenant lines the storage of ten occupied sleeping cars. This arrangement will provide lodging places for at least 20,000 persons within five minutes' walk of the convention hall.

A Trainload of Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Washington correspondents of the principal daily papers throughout the country left Washington for the Republican National Convention this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and are scheduled to arrive at St. Louis to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. They travel luxuriously on a special train of Pullman cars through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad. About 100 are in the party. Delayed by the continuance of Congress, another contingent of the leading correspondents will leave here Wednesday afternoon and reach St. Louis Friday.

McKinley Boom on Staten Island.

The McKinley boom is gaining in strength on Staten Island. The McKinley League of Richmond County now has over 150 members enrolled. The following officers were yesterday elected: President—William A. Galloway; Vice Presidents—Samuel McCloud and James D. Hetherington; Secretary—H. W. Putnam. W. A. Galloway was chosen as delegate to the State Executive Committee.

An important meeting of the organization will be held Thursday evening at Irving Hall, New-Brighton.

Col. Breckinridge to Run for Congress

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 8.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge announces that he will be a candidate for Congress at the next election.

NOW MRS. E. H. RODGERS.

Wedding of the Only Daughter of Isaac Thompson, the Bookmaker.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, only daughter of Isaac Thompson of this city, the well-known bookmaker, was married to Edward H. Rodgers of Philadelphia in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Fathers Henry T. Newey of the Cathedral and Edward F. Slattery of the Church of St. Catharine of Genoa.

The chancel was decorated with palms and pink roses, and large banks of palms were on either side of the altar. The decorations were by Fleischman.

The bride, a tall, fair young girl, was dressed in white satin, trimmed with point lace. She wore diamond ornaments and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Alice Dunlevy of Pittsburg, wore white organdie over green.

The best man was J. Leslie Rodgers, the bridegroom's brother, and the ushers were Tristrom Calkett, Robert Stulb, Frank Rosella, A. Carrick, Wilson Young, and Joseph Jennings of Philadelphia.

After the service at the cathedral the bridal party drove to the Hoffman House, where a wedding breakfast was served on a horseshoe table, covers being laid for seventy-five persons. The dining room was profusely decorated with roses and smilax. At the close of the breakfast there were some merry speeches, and then the young couple started for a tour of the great lakes. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers will make their home in Philadelphia.

Among those present at the breakfast were Nat C. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. "Tobe" Wall of Baltimore, Mrs. M. E. Rodgers of Philadelphia, mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. P. H. Wagenen and Misses A. and M. Bowen of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sheedy of Chicago, J. Dunlevy of Pittsburg, Mrs. J. W. Ross of Washington, D. C.; the Misses Aida L. and A. C. Betts of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson, D. C. Truman, Dr. D. M. Cameron, and J. A. Leslie of New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—A building on West Utica Street, Oswego, N. Y., occupied by the offices of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, the Empire State Telephone Exchange, Stone's drug store, and the American Express Company, was fired by lightning; damage, $7,000.

—Nason Hall & Co.'s saw mill, tub factory, and other buildings, and fifteen tenement houses, near Montgomery, Vt., burned; loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

—The Howland Paper Company's jute mill, at Sandy Hill, N. J., was fired by lightning and destroyed; loss, $13,000; insurance, $11,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—9:00 A. M.—90 James Street; Tony Ancastro, tenement; damage slight.

—11:00 A. M.—30 Amsterdam Avenue; Philip Sheridan, flat; damage, $50.

—1:40 P. M.—140 East Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. McGrath, dwelling; damage, $10.

—1:20 P. M.—377 Eighth Street; Henry Koe, tenement; damage, $100.

—9:00 P. M.—204 Clinton Street; H. Seigel, tenement; damage, $250.

For National Council Jr. O. U. A. M. at Denver,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 11 and 12 special excursion tickets to Denver and return at rate of $54.25. Two dollars additional to be paid at Denver at time of validation of return portion. Tickets good to return from June 20 to 26, or can be extended until July 15 if deposited with agent at Denver before June 20.—Adv.

DEATH OF FRANK MAYO

THE VETERAN ACTOR EXPIRES SUDDENLY ON A TRAIN.

On His Way to Omaha to Fill His Last Engagement Before the Vacation Season—Record of the Career of the Ambitious Actor, Renowned as Davy Crockett, Badger, and Pudd'nhead Wilson—His Ambitions Not Realized.

Frank Mayo, the veteran actor, died suddenly Sunday night while on a railroad train with the members of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company, on his way to begin an engagement at the Creighton Theatre, Omaha. A telegram received at the Herald Square Theatre at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Manager Charles E. Evans, under whose direction the tour of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company was made, announced Mr. Mayo's death. The telegram was from Manager Will J. Block of the company and was dated Grand Island, Neb. This would have been the closing week of the tour of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" for the present season, and next Sunday Mr. Mayo and the members of his company intended to start for this city.

Mr. Mayo's tour began Sept. 3 at Williamsport, Penn. After filling successful engagements in all the larger cities of the East, he and his company started for the Pacific coast, acting in San Francisco April 6. Mr. Mayo had begun to make plans for his term of recreation at his country home, Crockett Lodge, Canton, Penn.

A dispatch from Omaha says that while on the train Sunday Mr. Mayo complained a little of dyspepsia and slept the greater part of the time in his chair. At 1 o'clock, while the train was west of Grand Island, Neb., Manager Block went to awaken him and found him dead. He died of paralysis of the heart. Fifty-eight of the Elks Lodge met the remains at the train, and the body was removed to the Elks Lodge room.

DENVER, Col., June 8.—Frank Mayo played Pudd'n Head Wilson for the last time on Saturday night at the Broadway Theatre. It was the three hundred and sixty-seventh performance, closing a season of forty-eight consecutive weeks. The business of the company in Denver was the lightest of the season.

For some time Mayo had complained of severe pains about the heart, which he believed to arise from dyspepsia and from the effect of his hard work writing out the play from the story as written by Mark Twain. He could not be induced to call a physician, though repeatedly urged to do so, and on two nights he did not undress, as the pain was so severe. He alternately felt that death was near, and that he would soon be well again. He longed for rest and was glad he had but a few days more.

Although he kept up during the latter end of the week only by the liberal use of stimulants, he left Denver last evening, apparently in good spirits. All his company had signed for another year, and their signatures were attested by thumb marks.

The name of Frank Mayo inevitably suggests to the ordinary theatregoer two plays and two original and picturesque impersonations, both American and racy of the soil, namely "Davy Crockett," the romantic drama by the late Frank Murdoch (Hitchcock,) in which Mayo achieved a national reputation in his middle years, and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," his own dramatization of Mark Twain's story, in which, late in his life, his portrayal of the seven-tempered, ingenious Southern lawyer has been justly proclaimed a masterly work of dramatic characterization.

There was, to be sure, a short period in his career in which his name was closely associated with the rôle of Badger, the good-humored outcast in "The Streets of New-York," a part first acted here by Lester Wallack in 1857 and afterward taken up by John K. Mortimer, who made it, so to speak, his own, though both Mayo and George Boniface fairly equaled him in it.

But the public appreciation of Mayo as an actor of only a few "character parts" was always a source of annoyance to him. He had been thoroughly trained from his young manhood in the "business" of the stage. He had been utility man, walking gentleman, juvenile, and leading man. He had acted Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth, Romeo and Mercutio, Charles and Joseph Surface, d'Artagnan, and Don Caesar de Bazan. Those who saw the performance of "Hamlet" for the benefit of Lester Wallack at the Metropolitan Opera House in May, 1888, saw in the Claudius of Mayo the most sensible and interesting portrayal of that much-abused rôle they had ever seen.

For some years before that time Mr. Mayo had been devoting his energies to a fight for recognition by a heedless generation as a romantic actor in a play called "Nordeck," which he and John G. Wilson had made from a German novel by E. Werner called "Vineta." It was a very good play of its kind, and Mayo's acting as Young Nordeck was forcible and picturesque. The drama was first seen here, at the Third Avenue Theatre, May 18, 1885.

Frank Mayo was born in Boston April 19, 1839. At the age of sixteen he went to California to dig a fortune out of the earth. Instead of mining for gold, however, he became a "supernumerary" in the American Theatre, San Francisco. His first speaking part was the waiter in the farce called "Raising the Wind." He was then seventeen years old. He was next employed, briefly, at Maguire's Opera House, where Junius Brutus Booth was then stage manager. Because, as one of the mob in "Virginius," he shouted at the wrong time, he was discharged. What was worse, Booth kicked Mayo off the stage. His progress was slow, but seven years later he was engaged as "leading man" at Maguire's, and played six or seven parts every week. It was then that he acted Badger for the first time.

In 1865-6 he was leading man at the Boston Theatre, of which Edwin Booth and John S. Clarke were then the lessees. The next year Junius Brutus Booth was made the resident manager, and Mayo filled a star engagement there as Raphael in "The Marble Heart." When the $1,800 which was Mayo's share of the two weeks' profits was handed to him by Booth, the actor pleasantly recalled the kicking incident of nine years before. After that he was generally a star, and his repertory included "Richelieu," "The Robbers," "The Royal Guard," his own version of "The Three Guardsmen," and "Damon and Pythias."

He made his first appearance in New-York March 31, 1869, as Ferdinand in "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House. E. L. Davenport was Prospero and Davidge, Caliban. A translation of Sardou's "Patrie" was produced May 24, and Mayo acted Captain Karlco. He was not very warmly received here, however, as a romantic and tragic actor. He soon took to starring again, producing a dramatic version of Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife" called "The Athlete," in which he acted Geoffrey Delamayn.

At Rochester, N. Y., in 1872, he produced "Davy Crockett," and after a hard struggle forced the public to appreciate the wholesome spirit and beauty of that American play, in which the romance of "Young Lochinvar" was deftly grafted upon an imaginary story of the famous backwoodsman. But his perfectly sympathetic and pictorially striking embodiment of this hero of the forest proved a bar to his ambition when he tired of the play. For ten years he was Davy Crockett, and as Davy only the public recognized him.

In his later years Mayo encountered many vicissitudes and made many experiments. His dramatization of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" was first acted here, at the Herald Square Theatre, April 15, 1895. He has since presented it throughout the country. Mr. Mayo's son, Edwin F. Mayo, is an actor of some standing, and his daughter, Eleanor, was a singer and actress of great promise until her marriage to Col. James Elverson and retirement from the stage a year ago at her daughter's home in Philadelphia. Mr. Mayo's widow is now critically ill.

Woodruff Sutton.

Woodruff Sutton of the firm of Sutton & Co., shipping forwarders of 82 South Street, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer place, Sutton Park, Babylon, L. I. He was stricken with apoplexy Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Sutton was born fifty-five years ago in this city and was the son of Effingham B. Sutton and Mary L. Woodruff. His father, who was originally in the wholesale dry goods trade, entered the shipping business in 1849, engaging in the charter of vessels for the Pacific coast and the forwarding of freight. For over thirty years the offices of the Dispatch Line, as it was called, were at Wall and South Streets. The firm was famous for chartering the best of the old clipper ships. Four of the sons, Woodruff, James R., Allen M., and Theodore D., went into the office as boys, Woodruff being but fifteen when he started. All were subsequently taken into the concern. Branches were opened in Philadelphia under Theodore, and on the west coast, where Allen M. Sutton formed the firm of Sutton & Beebe of San Francisco. There were also two other brothers, E. B. Sutton, Jr., and F. D. Sutton. Cargoes were forwarded from New-York and Philadelphia to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon. Among the famous old craft they sent around the Horn were the America and the Hornet. In the earlier days sailings were made every two weeks.

The supremacy of the firm in the California packet service, of which they were pioneers, was attacked by vigorous rivalries, one of the big Liverpool packets of the Black Star Line once being chartered to attract business away, but the big packet lay in her berth seven months awaiting a cargo. After the transcontinental railroad entered the field as a competitor for freight the Suttons still continued to send out the best of American sailing vessels, always finding cargoes of non-perishable and coarse freight.

Many of the big vessels belonging to Flint & Co. now sail under their charter at three-week intervals, doing the voyage in from 105 to 108 days. Among these mammoth ships flying the American flag are the A. G. Ropes, the Shenandoah, the John McDonald, the I. F. Chapman, the S. P. Hitchcock, and the E. B. Sutton.

The elder Sutton died five years ago, and Woodruff became the senior member of the firm. He was also President of the Cromwell Line, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Maritime Exchange, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. His wife, who survives him, was a Miss Fanny Steele of this city. He leaves also six sons—William Sutton, a civil engineer in San Francisco; Woodruff Sutton, Jr., who is in the insurance business, both of whom are married; Frank Sutton, connected with the Cromwell Line; Harold, who is with Flint & Co., and the youngest two, Richard and David. The family has a city residence at 54 West Seventy-first Street.

The funeral will take place from Sutton Park at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Interment will be in Greenwood.

The death of Mr. Sutton was marked by the flying of the flag at the Maritime Exchange yesterday at half-mast.

Walter Tilden Hatch.

Walter Tilden Hatch, senior member of the Wall Street banking firm of W. T. Hatch & Sons, died at his home, 124 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in the seventy-eighth year of his age. A widow, a daughter, and two sons survive him. He had been in feeble health for some time, and had not engaged in active business for more than a year.

Mr. Hatch was born in Haverhill, Mass., in October, 1818, and was brought to this city by his parents when five years old. He entered Yale College at fourteen, and was graduated in the class of 1837. He took a high rank in his class, which included William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Chief Justice Waite, and the younger Silliman. Mr. Hatch was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of the Skull and Bones.

He entered upon his mercantile career in New-York in 1840. For a few years he was a junior partner in the firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co., and in 1863 he established the banking and brokerage firm of W. T. Hatch & Son. His sons, Henry Prescott and Arthur Melvin, are now conducting the business, the first named being a member of the Stock Exchange. When in 1844 a movement toward Congregationalism was started in Brooklyn, Mr. Hatch joined earnestly in the effort which resulted in the building the Church of the Pilgrims and the permanent settlement of the Rev. R. S. Storrs. Mr. Hatch was Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Church for thirty-eight years. He was also Treasurer of the Long Island Historical Society, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Director of the Polytechnic Institute, the Dime Savings Bank, Metropolitan Trust Company, American Deposit and Loan Company, and Vice President of the Christopher

WHAT CYCLISTS WANT

EQUITABLE ORDINANCES REGULATING THE USE OF WHEELS.

Consulate Officials Suggest Common Sense Measures to the Board of Aldermen—The Goetz Resolution Calling for a Tax on Bicycles Not Likely to Pass—A Public Hearing Set for To-morrow—The Baby-Carrying Question.

Bicyclists of this city are deeply interested just now in three measures pending before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The most important of the three came to the Aldermen in the form of a communication from the New-York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen. It requested the rescinding of all ordinances which relate exclusively to bicycles, and the enactment in place thereof of a general ordinance defining the manner in which the highways shall be used for bicycles, trucks, and other vehicles.

The second proposed measure makes it necessary to take out an annual license for each bicycle at a cost of $1. This will not pass.

The third prohibits the carrying of children on bicycles unless the children are old enough to ride the wheel themselves.

It was supposed that the Law Committee would give hearings on all three measures yesterday, but Alderman Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee, announced, when the committee met in the Council Chamber, that the hearing would be confined to the communication from the Consulate, and that the other matters would be heard at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

It was then announced that any one present who wanted to oppose the rescinding of the present bicycle ordinance would be heard first. There was no response to this, and then Dr. R. R. Ottolenqui, Junior Consul of the Consulate, read the following statement, which tells about what is sought by the wheelmen and outlines the proposed ordinances:

Several weeks ago the New-York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen forwarded to the Board of Aldermen a petition reciting that, owing to the inadequate protection which existing road rules afford wheelmen, three persons, while riding bicycles in this city, had been killed in collisions with heavy wagons. The same petition suggested that a similar fatality was threatened at stated points because of the present management of the cable road.

Since that date another wheelman has been killed by colliding with a runaway horse and wagon, which fatality might have been avoided had the same rule which compels the use of lamps been enforced against wagons as it is against bicycles.

And within a few days still another wheelman has died in a hospital from injuries received by collision with a cable car, which death might have been avoided had there been an ordinance compelling cars to cross these dangerous points at a reduced rate of speed.

We therefore respectfully urge that these five deaths are sufficient proof of our contention that a revision of the present regulations is imperative, and we would respectfully submit the following suggestions to be considered by you in formulating a new ordinance, or ordinances, to be recommended by you for adoption by the Board of Aldermen:

First—Relative to the right of way: The pedestrian should have right of way when crossing the highways at the intersections of streets or roadways, and all horsemen, drivers, and cyclists should avoid collision with pedestrians even though it should be necessary to come to a full stop. It should not be deemed sufficient to warn the pedestrian by signal, and then to continue without abatement of speed. The pedestrian might be deaf or blind, or both, and yet is entitled to right of way.

All drivers, horsemen, and cyclists shall have right of way when traversing the streets or highways which extend north and south, and those traveling east and west should accord this right of way when crossing such streets or highways.

(N. B.—It is believed that the enactment and enforcement of this rule would materially lessen the friction now existing between cyclists and others, and would also minimize the danger from collision between vehicles crossing each other's path.)

Second—Relative to lights.

All vehicles should carry lighted lamps, of sufficient illuminating power, between sunset and sunrise. In the case of covered wagons, it should be specified that the lamp shall not be under the cover, but mounted outside, either under the wagon or perhaps at the centre of the top of the cover.

(N. B.—It is stated by some that such an ordinance is now on the statute, having been passed within a year. Inquiry at the station house in Sixty-eighth Street showed an ignorance of the existence of such a rule, except as applicable to passenger wagons, and certainly no such ordinance is enforced. Yet it is more dangerous to meet a heavy wagon without a light than to meet a light pleasure vehicle.)

The front glass of all lamps on vehicles should be colorless.

(N. B.—This year a lamp has come into use having a red front glass, the only advantage of which would seem to be to act as an advertisement of the manufacturer. As colored lights have a definite meaning on all highways, this new departure should be promptly prohibited.)

Third—Relative to signals.

(N. B.—The present wording of the bicycle-bell ordinance exacts a ringing of the bell at every crossing, which is superfluous. The following wording is suggested as better covering the requirements:)

Cyclists shall carry a bell—sound their wheel, which must be sounded when turning corners, when passing from behind, when meeting pedestrians, and at all times when such signal will apprise others on the highways of the danger of their approach.

Drivers who are in plain view should signal with the hand or whip when about to make a change of course.

It would seem that drivers who are hidden by the covers of their wagons, or by their loads, from the view of those behind should have some means of signaling a change of course. Otherwise there is no way of avoiding danger from this class of vehicles. For even though the heavy or loaded wagon should turn at a walk, if this change of course be abruptly made, a cyclist passing from behind might be killed. This is a very serious problem, which should be solved by bell or whistle.

Fourth—Relative to the cable cars.

The cable cars should stop before crossing the following-named points, and should then proceed at slowest rate of speed, that the gripman may be enabled to retain control of his car: The intersection of Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard, Fifty-third Street crossing Eighth Avenue, Columbus Avenue crossing at Seventy-second Street, and at One Hundred and Sixth Street. Also any other points equally dangerous, as may be determined.

N. B.—The cable company at present stops its cars exactly at the intersection of the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, and this point is used as an exchange station for passengers. The result is that a cable car stopping here often compels stoppage of the horse cars on the other tracks, so that the roadway is completely blocked, and wheelmen are forced either to dismount or ride on the cross walks, to the inconvenience of pedestrians. But worse than all, one car masks the approach of others on the track beyond, and a wheelman riding south on the rocking car suddenly finds himself in imminent danger from another cable car approaching at unabated speed. If his wheel slips and he falls, it is too late for the gripman to avoid crushing him. In this manner have the wheelman to whom we have alluded lore his life.

We would respectfully suggest that the traction company should remove its exchange station to the southern corner of Sixty-fourth Street. Here the cable cars, the Sixth Avenue, and the Ninth Avenue cars, all pass over the same tracks, and any blockade here would leave all classes of travel undisturbed. By this method also the Boulevard cars would never be forced to wait, as they do now, during the exchange by the other lines. Then if all cars should be made to cross this dangerous point at greatly reduced speed, the drivers and gripmen at all times would have full control of their cars, and accidents would be scarcely possible.

Fifth—Relative to speed limitations.

The limits of speed for all vehicles, within the present or proposed ordinances, should be applicable only to densely populated sections of the city, and higher rates of speed should be permissible in such sections as may be deemed safe by your committee.

Sixth—Relative to children.

The Consulate heartily indorses the proposed ordinance prohibiting the carrying of children on bicycles, when such children are not old enough to ride alone.

Respectfully submitted, as approved by the Board of Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen, Consulate of New-York City.

The memorial was signed by Frederick M. Frobisher, Secretary. Dr. Ottolengui said that he would like to hear what any opponents of the suggestions had to say, now that the whole matter was before the committee.

There was practically no opposition whatever except to the indorsement of the ordinance prohibiting the carrying of children on bicycles. This was opposed by Henry Kayser, who said that his baby was safer on his bicycle than in the hands of any nursegirl. "With two steel arms in front," said he, "and my two arms behind, there is no danger."

Lawson N. Fuller also opposed the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the carrying of babies. He said that they were just as safe on bicycles with men who were careful as they were in his carriage.

"If you could enact an ordinance," said Mr. Fuller, "that would put common sense and experience into the head of every man, woman, and child, that would be of some use. The whole matter lies with the drivers of horses or the riders of bicycles. The lamentable accident which so recently resulted in the death of Mr. Corbin and his driver was due to inexperience. Those horses should never have been sent out without blinders. There is no realm of human activity in which so much ignorance is displayed as there is in driving horses. Now, as to carrying children on bicycles, I think they are as safe as in carriages."

P. Anthony Brock, President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, fully indorsed the recommendations made by the Consulate. He cordially indorsed the prohibition against carrying children on the wheels. He said that the jar from the wheel was apt to injure the babies.

Louis Rosenfeld, W. G. Oppenheimer, and J. E. Roosevelt, all prominent members of the Consulate, spoke in behalf of the recommendations.

It is not probable that the committee will make its report to the board to-day. The committee asked that there be a full attendance at the hearing on the other bicycle matters at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THE PARADE WINNERS.

List of the Successful Competitors in Saturday's Procession.

The judges of The Telegram bicycle parade of last Saturday have awarded the prizes as follows:

CLUBS.

1—Century Wheelmen of New-York.
2—Brooklyn Bicycle Club.
3—Riverside Wheelmen of New-York.

LADY RIDERS.

1—Miss Ella Sullivan of New-York.
2—Miss Emily Stache of Brooklyn.
3—Miss Madeline Lack of New-York

GENTLEMEN RIDERS.

1—Maurice Aron.
2—Thomas L. Reynolds.
3—John B. Yates.

DECORATED WHEELS.

1—Miss May Bowden of New-York.
2—Joseph F. Darrell of New-York.
3—Miss Rose Marston of New-York.

GROTESQUE COSTUMES.

1—Harry Kuhlke of New-York.
2—William Hoey and Frederick Campbell of New-York.
3—C. E. Lockren of New-York.

NOVELTIES.

1—E. S. Edwards and Frank F. L. Lange of New-York.
2—Miss Bella Adams and Miss Dorothy Baird of New-York.
3—Peter J. Fisher of New-York.

The novelty class was not a part of the original programme, and, therefore, calls for special mention. It grew out of a suggestion from Gen. Horace Porter, one of the judges. The winners of the first prize appeared in a representation of the yacht Defender; the second prize winners rode a companion wheel, while Mr. Fisher towered above everybody in the parade on a bicycle nine feet in height.

Although military companies did not compete for prizes the judges awarded "honorable mention" to Company E, Eighth Regiment.

Honorable mention was also made of the Wolff-American sextette and the riders of the wheel; also, to the American District Telegraph boys, and to the Olympia Band. The Zobo Band of the Gormully-Jeffrey concern was awarded second place in the estimation of the judges.

The judges gave honorable mention as a bicycle exhibit to the Stanley Manufacturing Company, representing Stanley's progress through Africa; also honorable mention to L. Rosetta and V. H. Neuman of the College of the City of New-York, who rode a tandem.

The Telegram announces that a special prize will be awarded to the little lady who rode in the parade attired in a costume made of copies of that paper, and wants her name and address.

The following were presented with badges for excellence in riding and general get-up: C. E. Lockery, 404 West Twenty-third Street; John B. Yates, 40 Maiden Lane; P. S. Tilden, 910 South William Street; Adolph Stahl, 89 East Third Street; Dr. C. L. Wheeler, 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; L. E. Tremm, 977 Eighth Avenue; David H. Oppenheim, 33 West Fifty-eighth Street; Reuben Allerton, 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Harry Meyer, 65 Nassau Street; Frank O'Brien, 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; W. B. Pollock, Hotel Endicott; H. Spindler, 2,639 Third Avenue; Thomas H. Reynolds, 419 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; Miss E. Stache, 150 Milton Street; H. Lawrence, Lenox Lyceum; Harry Haenegsen, 92 East Fourth Street; R. M. Hyde, Jr., 17 Worth Street; Dr. J. I. Hart, 118 West Fifty-fifth Street; O. D. Stewart, 341 East Ninth Street; F. L. Dennis, 231 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, and E. Aronson, 430 Fifth Avenue.

Racing Men in a Tumble.

There was a "spill" in the final heat of the one-mile handicap at the cycle carnival in Madison Square Garden last evening. Holahan of the Riverside Wheelmen fell toward the close, bringing down "Teddy" Goodman and Barbeau of the same club. But for the accident, Goodman would probably have won, as he was fast overhauling the tape-mark men. W. A. Whelpley of the Greenwich Wheelmen won from the fifty-yard mark, W. H. Owen, (10 yards,) New Manhattan Athletic Club, being second, and H. Y. Bedell, (60 yards,) Riverside Wheelmen, third. The winner's time was 2:33 3-5. Kilpatrick's great step act proved to be the most sensational feature ever seen in the Garden. The trial heats in the two-mile handicap will be run to-night, with the following entries:

TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

FIRST HEAT.

F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, scratch.
W. H. Owen, New Manhattan Athletic Club, 15 yards.
A. H. Sayer, Amity Wheelmen, 50 yards.
C. K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, 80 yards.
W. A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen, 110 yards.
F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen, 180 yards.

SECOND HEAT.

C. S. Henshaw, Riverside Wheelmen, 50 yards.
H. Y. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, 80 yards.
L. V. Murkridge, Greenwich Wheelmen, 110 yards.
O. V. Babcock, Greenwich Wheelmen, 130 yards.
A. S. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, 170 yards.

THIRD HEAT.

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, 30 yards.
C. J. Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, 60 yards.
A. G. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen, 80 yards.
G. Gangloff, Riverside Wheelmen, 110 yards.
G. Lippman, Greenwich Wheelmen, 130 yards.

Ordinance Against Coasting.

The attention of cyclists is called to the danger of coasting on the Palisade Avenue hills. Already this season two deaths have occurred on the Gorge Road leading to Shady Side. Accidents occur daily on Palisade Avenue in Englewood, and the Council has been compelled to protect the city rider and the inhabitants by passing an ordinance prohibiting coasting under the penalty of a fine of at least $5. On and after the 15th inst. every one breaking the ordinance will be arrested.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Thirty riders started in the "century and a half," held on Sunday under the auspices of Company E, Eighth Regiment. The party took the Sunday evening boat to Albany and wheeled back. The biggest part of the journey was made in the rain, and only seven finished. They reached the armory at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. Over the last half mile the contest had a race, and finished in this order: Capt. C. P. Staubach, G. C. Wheeler, (Mount Vernon Wheelmen,) Von Rodeck and Brown on a tandem, W. C. Barber, and A. L. Starkweather, (East Orange Cyclers,) and Dr. Richter. Bartsch and Monenbacher, the crack tandem team of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, finished at 2:30. The riders say they never encountered so much mud before.

—"Tom" Ward, the popular "century fiend" of the Riverside Wheelmen, will act as chief pacemaker on the hundred-mile run of the Hudson County Wheelmen next Sunday. The trip will be to Plainfield and return to Jersey City. Entries, together with the fee, which is 75 cents, should be sent to C. E. Blakeslee, chairman Road Committee, 554 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

—On Sunday, July 5, the Pequod Club of Brooklyn expects to have one of the most successful century runs of the season. Patchogue will be the objective point in the journey. At the last meeting of the Pequods it was decided to present a gold medal to each of the two women who finished in the double century held by the Pequods on May 29 and 30.

—The Radfield protest was considered by the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at a meeting held in Jersey City last evening and Referee Pitman's decision was upheld.

—The Clio wheelmen of Jersey City will present a silver bugle to the club having the largest number of survivors in the century run to Lake Hopatcong and return on Sunday, June 28.

—Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, a cousin of the President's wife, has joined the League of American Wheelmen.

—The wheelmen of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City propose to organize a cycling division shortly.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday brought suits in this city against David C. Robinson, formerly Mayor of Elmira, N. Y., to foreclose mortgages made by him aggregating $225,000 on property situated in Elmira. One of the mortgages is for $150,000, and was made on Oct. 24, 1889, and the other is for $75,000, and is dated May 15, 1893, on which $64,000 was loaned by the company. Suits were also brought against other parties to foreclose three mortgages aggregating $180,000 on land in Elmira, in which either Mr. Robinson or his wife is made a party defendant.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $2,916 against the Moreno Company, photographs, of 420 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Gottlieb Gennert for balance due on notes. The company, it is said, gave a chattel mortgage a few months ago to Mr. Gennert for $2,916, and when the Sheriff went to make a levy under the attachment yesterday he found the Marshal in charge under the chattel mortgage.

—Richardson, Howe & Lovejoy, manufacturers of wrappers, of Boston, with a factory at Gloucester, have made an assignment; liabilities, $60,000. Accounts of $7,608 due this house by the H. B. Claflin Company of New-York were recently attached by a representative of Bradford Thomas & Co. of Boston.

—Leo Bennett, the proprietor of the Model Millinery Store, Amsterdam, N. Y., has made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at about $15,000. The assets consist of stock and store fixtures. No preferences are given. Among the creditors are a number of wholesale millinery houses in New-York.

—It was expected that the schedules of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, the theatrical and operatic managers, would be ready for presentation to the creditors yesterday, but it was announced that they will not be completed until Thursday. Clerks have been working upon them for a week.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $3,125 against Isaac Winkler & Brother, importers of chemicals in Cincinnati, in favor of Darwin Rudd for eighty casks of potash sold to them by Carl Heintz of Cologne, Germany.

—John B. A. Mullally has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John H. and George Roeder, who composed the meat firm of Roeder Brothers of 167 Ninth Avenue, on the application of George Schuttenberg.

—Transcripts of three judgments obtained in Brooklyn yesterday were filed here yesterday against Isaac H. Dahlman, horse dealer at 205 East Twenty-fourth Street, aggregating $7,607, all in favor of Brown, Bowen & Cartwright.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Ireland (letter mail only) per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania,");

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *St. Paul, via Southampton; at 7:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Germanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship *La Touraine, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Ireland (letter mail only) per steamship Lahn, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Etruria";); at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship *Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamer Chesapeake; at 2 PM for Cape Haytien, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathsila, (letters must be directed "per Strathsila.)

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamer Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 12 M for Progreso, per steamer Panama (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamer Delcomyn; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Orangenae, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense";) at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamer Venezuela; at 5:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails by rail to St. Pierre-Miquelon, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

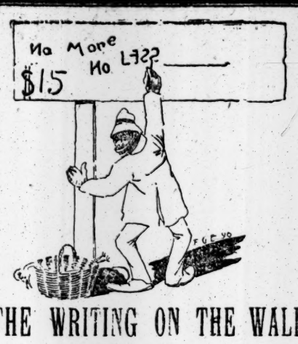
Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 5, 1896.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Dainty Gifts for June Brides at Factory Prices.



THE WRITING ON THE WALL

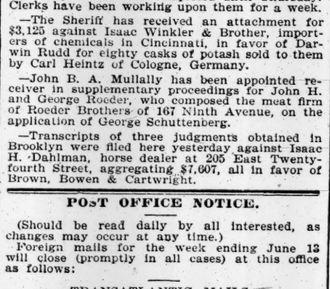
Most merchant tailors and ready-made clothiers are beginning to see it. They cannot understand how we can make to measure the finest suit for **$15**, no more, no less.

We'll tell them how we do it; it's no secret. We are mill agents and run twenty-six stores in the United States. In our ten New-York stores alone we use up every week 6,000 yards of cloth for 1,600 ordered suits. Hundreds of patterns to select from, all pure wool and of this season's importation.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City:
Sun Building, Park Row and Nassau. (Open evenings.)
47 and 49 Beaver St.
Arcade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway (7th floor.)
Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway (6th floor.)
579 Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston. (Open evenings.)
1,191 Broadway, near 28th St. (Open evenings.)
125th Street and Lexington Avenue. (Open evenings.)
Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard St. Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.
Clothes kept in repair—no charge.
48 Wood St., London, England.



A substantial guarantee of the excellence and reliability of

REMINGTON BICYCLES

is the eighty years' record of Remington products. Remington reputation has been secured and increased by superior quality and proficiency of workmanship. Catalogue free.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59TH ST. AND GRAND CIRCLE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
533 FULTON ST.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY.

306 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 31ST ST.

Columbia Bicycles AND TANDEMS.

SILVER MOUNTING TO ORDER.
All Necessary Equipments.

Children's Wheels, $32 to $45.

Repairing.

Private lessons by capable instructors. Also lady teacher in attendance.

OPEN EVENINGS.

New Bicycles, $19, $32, and $39.

Foot Pumps, with connection, 50 cts.

No Rubbish—but Guaranteed Goods. Also
RAMBLERS, HUMBERS, HARTFORDS.....$29
TOURISTS, LIBERTYS, COLUMBIAS.....$22
NIAGARAS, BLACK HAWKS, JUNOS.....$21
CRESCENTS, SCORCHERS, WARWICKS.....$19
VICTORS, COLUMBIAS, UNIONS.....$12

We cannot be beaten in Prices.

Our stock includes the celebrated
NORWOOD—BELLIS—STOCKTON.
GENDRON—RELIANCE—ERIES.
We Exchange Old Bicycles.

NONPAREIL CO., 10 BARCLAY ST.,
IN BASEMENT, NEAR BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club
SPRING MEETING.

June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From **34th St.**, E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot **Whitehall St.**, N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.

From **Brooklyn Bridge**, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—Mr. PAUL CHEVALLIER, Auctioneer, 10 Rue de la Grange Batelliere, Paris, assisted by M. Georges Petit, expert, 12 Rue Govot le Maurol, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, 16 JUNE, 1896,
100 PAINTINGS,
by DETAILLE and DE NEUVILLE, belonging from the Panorama of REZONVILLE.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and **"ALBANY"**
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For **ALBANY**, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. Through connections for Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 6:15 P.M., daily; 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M., (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is peculiarly the Financial advertising medium. It is thoroughly read by the solid prosperous people, by the Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. These people read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special.

Second-hand Wheels.

High grade, light weight, in excellent condition.

At prices to sell quickly.

For your vacation or to learn riding nothing could be better than one of these second-hand wheels.

Afterwards, if you wish, we will exchange for new Pierce Wheel and allow you what you paid for old wheel.

At the prices we dispose of them they will last only a few days, so better see us at once.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Estab. 1865.
105 Chambers Street. Uptown Store: Broadway and 40th Street.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Sacrifice Sale To-Day and To-Morrow.

Lamps.

$2.25 Lamps for	$1.22
3.00 Lamps for	1.44
4.50 Lamps for	2.11
5.00 Lamps for	2.75
5.50 Lamps for	2.87
25c. Lamp Brackets,	.09

Saddles.

Special Sale of BROOKS SADDLES.

Model B 11, price	$4.00, for	$2.25
Model B 17, price	3.50, for	1.85
Model B 10, price	4.50, for	2.75
Model B 28, price	4.50, for	2.75

We have a full line of these Saddles, both men's and women's patterns.

Sale of Small Sundries will Continue To-Day and To-Morrow.

Trouser Guards, price 10c., for	.02	Toe Clips, price 25c., for	.12
Chain Lubricant, price 10c., for	.05	Tool Bags, price 55c., for	.27
Bells, price $1.00, for	.50	Repair Kits, price 25c., for	.09

We sell every desirable Bicycle Accessory and our prices are RIGHT.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126, 128, 130 Nassau St.

CHICAGO'S BICYCLE FAILURES
is New-York's Benefit.

First on ground to secure the bargains.

To sell at $39 Each.

Empire, Johnson, Chicago Special, Pennants, Cottons, Acme, Ames, Toledo, &c.
Also Royals, Elmores, Ferris, L. A., Triumphs, Piquots, At Reduced Prices.

These are not Dry Goods Store Bicycles, made to sell without name or guarantee. BUT ALL FULLY GUARANTEED.
Cheaper Grades, $29 & $35 each.
Quantity second hand at big bargains.

PARK ROW BICYCLE CO,
Opp. Post Office. 23 PARK ROW. Entire Basement.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 289 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS PASSENGERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 7 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available via Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Elbe, July 11, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
Fulda, July 4, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM | Bismarck, Je. 25, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je 18, 7 AM | Columbia, July 2, 7 AM
I. Calo, $95 and upward; II. Cab, $50 up upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN** by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** from **New-York JULY 2.** A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

SAILORS AT THE CUBAN FAIR.

"Fair Play" Says Those from the Indiana Degraded Their Uniform.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am glad to see in your issue of to-day the letter signed "Native American," denouncing the official recognition of bands of men whose sworn aim is to make war upon a country with which we are at peace.

These men are openly breaking our laws, and treating the President's proclamation with contempt. They are doing their utmost to lay waste and destroy the territory of a power which has always shown itself friendly toward us.

When State and municipal officers give official recognition to such foes of society and allow them to desecrate by their presence such a parade as that of Memorial Day, what must the civilized world think of us?

However, a still greater scandal has recently been witnessed in this city, and one to which your correspondent does not allude. I refer to the presence at the recent Cuban insurgent fair of about fifty men belonging to the crew of the United States ship Indiana. These men visited the fair as an organized body, and were conspicuous in an enterprise which was undoubtedly illegal and grossly insulting to a friendly power. Were these men deliberately permitted by their officers thus to degrade their uniform and to aid and abet those who are defying our laws? It is not many years since we exacted exemplary damages from Chile because some of the crew of the Baltimore were attacked in Valparaiso. These men wore the uniform of the United States; hence we claim that the National dignity was outraged.

If that same uniform is too sacred to be wantonly attacked, is it not too sacred to grace an insurgent cause, whose foundation is destruction and anarchy? Cannot Americans be made to realize that the men who, under the guise of liberty, are continually violating our laws by promoting schemes to injure Spain, a friendly power, have one fixed object in view—that is, to embroil us in war with that nation—and to accomplish that sinister purpose they will stick at nothing?

These insurgent emissaries seek to make us their cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1896.

Decides Against Actor Seabrooke.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, has awarded Elvia C. Seabrooke alimony of $40 a week and a counsel fee of $200, pending the decision of the suit that she has brought against her husband, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment and cruel and inhuman treatment. Justice Pryor finds that the defendant is earning now $300 a week, and has an engagement at the same rate for next season, while the plaintiff, who has earned as much as $100 a week, is now without employment or means of support. The Justice says also that the marriage is admitted, and it is not shown that the plaintiff is likely to fail in her action when it comes to trial.

Barnett and Wenar Guilty.

Eugene Barnett and Joseph Wenar, who for the past two weeks have been on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in Part II., General Sessions, for forging passes on the Southern Pacific Railroad, were found guilty yesterday "of attempting to commit forgery in the third degree." They were remanded until Friday for sentence.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; visitors city accommodated; references.

48th ST., 103 WEST.—Hall room and large room, with strictly first-class table; good closets.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Single and double rooms, overlooking park; handsomely furnished; excellent table; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

38d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Airy, large third-story front alcove room; three large closets; hot and cold water; bath; gas; quiet, respectable person; $3.50 weekly.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

33d ST. AND BROADWAY.—Bachelor apartment, with washroom and bathroom adjoining; fully and handsomely furnished, paintings, &c.; $35 per month, with attendance; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 202 Times.

121 WEST 11th ST.—Large front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms for a gentleman: whole second floor of private house, consisting of front room, dressing room, with hot and cold water, sleeping room, and bathroom. Price $20 per week. 115 West 44th St.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY 4TH. JULY 4TH.

S. S. CITY OF ROME.

Summer in Europe.

45 Days, $250.00
All at and
Included. $270.00

Excursion Rates.

Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland $70.00 and $75.00.

Supplementary Tour to Italy $100.00 and $110.00.

Apply for excellent berths to

H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

CULVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL St., New-York, today at 7:10 A. M. and hourly until 8:10 P. M. Extra trains on race days, B. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55, A. M.; 1:00, 1:55, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M.; (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.)

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning, leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

You may go to
On
and After
June 10th

GLEN ISLAND

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 265, 171, 371, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 18 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,813 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.

Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular. WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

INNOVATION
OF POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Transient Rates, $4 Per Day and Upwards.
Special terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For information regarding rooms apply at New-York office, Hoffman House, (25th St. entrance,) until Thursday.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
OPENS JUNE 27.
Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.
Four Hours from New-York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. For information address or call on W. H. PARKE, HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE KENDALLWOOD.
SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and price at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER. INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address BLANCHARD & HAGER.

FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARQUETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N. J. Or, F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., New-York City.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

HOTEL ALBION.
Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week; opens June 15th. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City Sanatorium.
Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
United States Hotel.
OPENS JUNE 27.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, RATES, ETC.
Address MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chief from the Laurel House. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach. Will open June 20th. Address GEO. B. SANDT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.
On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.
For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE NEW WALLINGFORD,
Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under adv'sory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a middle-aged single woman to care house for Summer; willing to do anything that is required. K. F., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German, as first-class chambermaid; private or first-class hotel; city or country. Suffa, 347 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; no objection to city or country. E. K., 1,162 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl as chambermaid; plain seamstress; city or country. 312 East 27th St., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy young woman (Protestant) as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; highly recommended by last employer. E. H., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her chambermaid; speaks French and German; neat sewer; fond of children. 104 East 37th St., present employer's, between 10 and 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her servant for the Summer as chambermaid; in the country or city. Call, Monday and Tuesday, present employer's, from 9 to 1, 138 East 40th St. 5A.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, who is willing to wait on young ladies or assist with children. 24 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with care of children, private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 229 East 28th St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two experienced girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress; references. Collins, 52 Amsterdam Av., 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid in a private family; no objection to wait on lady or do plain sewing. T., care of Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; references. Can be seen at 339 West 17th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady would like to place young woman as chambermaid, or nurse and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two French girls in an American family; speak no English; one as chambermaid, other as nurse; good references. 85 Christopher St., cigar store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or both, in a small family; city or country. 320 9th Av.; ring Fertig's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a chambermaid. Apply, 22 stable, 4 East 27th St., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; five years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. 116 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, American-born, speaking French, as chambermaid or for grown children; good references. M. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 898 Madison Av., Tiffany Building.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city references. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; understands duties perfectly; good city reference. L., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, and assist with waiting, or any other work; good city reference. 161 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, and assist with washing; no objection to city or country. E. K., 1,162 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By Norwegian girl; best references. 17 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid. 9 Lexington Av.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in a private family; together or separate; one as cook and do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress, or do sewing; city or country; city reference. L. T., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced and competent woman in private family; makes all breads, desserts, &c.; city or country; first-class city reference. 474 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; understands her business; good pastry and baker; best city reference. Cook, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—A lady leaving for Europe can highly recommend cook, chambermaid, and waitress. Apply, at residence, 46 West 39th St., 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK.—By an elderly woman; excellent cook and baker; willing to assist in washing; best city reference; city or short distance in country. 247 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress, or as first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; city reference. B., 904 8th Av.

COOK.—A lady leaving for Europe can highly recommend cook, chambermaid, and waitress. Apply, at residence, 46 West 39th St., 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving the city would like a good place for her cook and also for her chambermaid and laundress. Apply, Monday and Tuesday at 35 East 68th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; references. 302 East 70th St., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city and country reference. 65 Clinton Place.

COOK.—A lady wishes position for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 5 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, at 52 West 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best personal reference; wages, $25 to $30. Call at present employer's, 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, in private family; good city reference. A. S., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference; country preferred. 203 West 61st St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By first-class South German cook; in private family in the country for Summer. Mrs. L. Will, 231 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best of reference. M. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; wages, $30. Inquire at Mrs. Kempf's, 1,320 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman wants work by day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 548 West 49th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman wants washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day. Murphy, 200 East 94th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent fitter and designer of choice dressmaking will at present attend to any work at extremely moderate prices; inexpensive materials daintily made; week or day; out of town; weekly preferred. Address Perfectly Reliable, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

MME. AMELIE, 191 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern in London, Worth, Paris, desires more customers at home or out; costumes from $5; evening waists, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German, with first-class references, with children; can teach kindergarten system. 16 East 75th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; coarse washing; good baker; city or country. 345 West 57th St., present employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do light housework; good reference. M. F., Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—To do general housework; best of city reference. 317 East 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; first-class baker; bread and rolls; best city reference. B., 904 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; always resided in American families; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; understands the duties of a maid; city references. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; never seasick; best city reference. G. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French middle-aged woman; good dressmaker; no objection to travel or country; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By neat, reliable woman; used to traveling; to go with some party to Europe or to the country; she is a good sailor, and would be of great service to some invalid, because she is a valuable help in sickness. J. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend a German maid (speaks English) as lady's maid or chambermaid; thoroughly reliable and willing; good packer and traveler. 126 West 72d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress to young ladies or do light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; or position of trust in private family; best of city reference. A. H., 384 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress for young lady or grown children; city or traveling; good reference. C. K., 270 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will give satisfaction with shirts and table linen; private family preferred; personal references; city or country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By trustworthy young woman; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; city references. K., 385 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in private family; no cards. Call at present employer's, 284 West 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good laundress; good city reference; city or country. 188 West 52d St. Mrs. Florentine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman; first-class; all yard drying; special terms offered to families going to country and desire to have their laundry done in city; best reference. Julia Sinclair, 309 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; with best city references; $20; city or country; no cards noticed. Vaughan, 218 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer can be seen. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. M. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do washing and ironing by the day; first-class references. 503 East 11th St., first floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced young woman; private family; city or country; city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young laundress; good reference. 50 East 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE TO INVALID and COMPANION.—Can take full charge where no surgical treatment is needed; good ocean traveler, and not seasick; country preferred; unquestionable references. Seen or address for three days, 333 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and feeding of infant from birth; good seamstress; best personal city reference. 145 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By English nurse, to take entire charge of infant; 7 years' references; can see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl for grown children, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; good references. M. L., 239 East 35th St.

NURSE—LADY'S MAID.—By neat, capable girl; or to care for elderly person; best references at present employer's, 54 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated Frenchwoman as nurse; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—Young woman, 21, desires baby to nurse; best references furnished. Mrs. Sweeney, 234 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; will accept engagement, day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE—NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By reliable Protestant French girl; best references at present employer's, 54 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl to take care of grown child; country; willing; obliging. Clark, 472 9th Av., third bell.

TRAINED INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant; can take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; personal reference. 331 Madison Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a parlormaid, to assist with waiting or chamberwork; good reference. Call Monday, 331 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good, neat sewer; to go out by the day in private family, or with dressmaker. B. H., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced girl, and take care of child; 2 years with last employer. Wynne, 147 East 50th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would prefer to remain in the city. Call present employer's, 215 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; best city reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; years' city reference. K. C., 811 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with waiting. 127 East 30th St., after 12 M.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; parlormaid's place; chambermaid; plain sewing. Call, for two days, in the forenoon, 110 West 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; take man's place; excellent reference; would like place in the country. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; as first-class waitress; city or country; in private family; best city reference. 219 East 96th St.; Kernst's bell.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By competent German girl as waitress, chambermaid, and do plain sewing. E. Sch., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; six years' city reference from last place. M. R., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; best city references; can take butler's place; city or country. E., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST with Waiting. Call, after 12 M., at 127 East 30th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING—HOUSECLEANING.—By a respectable woman; go out by the day; best reference. Mrs. Boyle, 158 East 118th St.

WASHING.—By a German woman, at home or out. 246 East 90th St., top floor, back.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady; few private customers at her home or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady, good appearance, just graduated in stenography, typewriting, mimiography, and telegraphy; salary moderate to begin. L. Hughes, 40 West 22d St.

TO TRAVEL.—By French milliner; out of season; excellent dressmaker; fluent German, English; to travel, or with family in country; good references. Janitress, 42 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; is a thorough, competent servant; willing to work; strictly temperate; good city references. N. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By colored man in private family in the city, or go to the country; thoroughly competent; city references. Lewis, 365 West 38th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler; well recommended by present employers; in private family; first-class city and country references. B., 14 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By an honest, temperate, willing, obliging, neat appearing man; trusty servant; first-class personal city reference. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swiss; single; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; good references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By single-handed, competent young man; thoroughly experienced; private family; will be useful, willing, and obliging; best city references. William, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler, a strictly honest, sober man; good silver cleaner; willing and obliging. Present employer, 18 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—Several years' good personal references from last employer; can valet. H. G., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a well-experienced man; English; good city references. W. J., 877 6th Av., care Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN—VALET.—Single-handed; good at salads and cleaning silver; English; 33. Anxious, care Robinson, 577 8th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; highest possible references. N. D., present employer, 61 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By colored man in private family in the city or go to the country; thoroughly competent; city references. Lewis, 365 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for competent man; highly recommended. 35 West 26th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; best reference. 16 East 27th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Respectable man and wife wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; could give breakfast if required; eight years' reference. 102 West 39th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent; all branches; pastry, fruit and cream ices, &c.; strictly economical and good manager. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By first-class chef; can take full charge;

BELASCO-FAIRBANK TRIAL

E. K. WILLARD EXPLAINS HIS WORK AS AN INTERMEDIARY.

Was Unable to Produce Vouchers for Money Paid to Mrs. Carter, All of His Papers Having Been Sold as Junk—He Compelled Her to State the Purpose for Which Each Draft Was Drawn, He Being Mr. Fairbank's Banker.

Edward K. Willard, banker, of 50 Broadway, told the jury in Part V. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich, yesterday, about the interest taken by N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, in the stage training of Mrs. Leslie Carter by David Belasco, who is suing Mr. Fairbank for $55,000, and of the deposit of $7,000 by Mr. Fairbank for Mrs. Carter's use. He also declared that before the first performance of "The Ugly Duckling" Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco borrowed $4,500 from him.

Mr. Willard, although an agent of the defendant, was called as a witness for Mr. Belasco, but it was only in his cross-examination by Mr. Deming that the story of Mr. Fairbank's philanthropy was brought out. The millionaire did not want to figure publicly in what is known in the theatrical world as an "angel," and he left to his banker all the details of the work.

The trial dragged until Mr. Willard was called, and then everything that was said received the closest attention from the crowd that packed the stuffy courtroom inside the rail and out. Mr. Fairbank moved to a point of vantage as soon as his banker began to answer questions, and forgot all his little eccentricities in his eagerness to catch every word of the testimony and legal sparring.

Incidental to the morning session was a story that Elizabeth Beal Ginty of Wisconsin and Frederic Lyster of this city were the real authors of "The Heart of Maryland," by which Mr. Belasco made $30,000, and that Mr. Belasco had nothing more to do with the piece than to suggest that something be built around the idea of a curfew scene and to direct the production. Both Mr. Lyster and Miss Ginty sent notes to the press table containing denials of the story. Mr. Lyster said he wrote two lyrics, and Mr. Belasco admitted that fact.

When the trial was resumed, E. D. Price, who was manager of "The Ugly Duckling" Company, continued his testimony begun last Friday.

"When Mr. Morrison, Mr. Fairbank's representative, met Mr. Belasco and myself in Kansas City to settle up the affairs of 'The Ugly Duckling' Company," said Mr. Price, "neither Mr. Belasco nor myself wanted to sign the statement that we had received money to pay the bills of the company. I had a private claim and didn't want to lose it. I told Mr. Morrison of this and he said the paper we were to sign had nothing to do with our private claims. Those, he said, would be settled later. Mr. Belasco made the same objection I did, and received the same assurance."

Mr. Price, whose agreement with Mr. Fairbank's representatives called for the payment to him of $10,000 for the season, said that Mr. Fairbank had tried to get him to reduce the amount. "I saw Charles L. Allen of Dexter, Herrick & Allen in the Allen of Dexter, Herrick & Allen in the latter's office," Mr. Price testified, "and he told me he thought I should take a less amount than was due me. He said Mr. Fairbank had spent a great deal of money on the company and couldn't stand much more."

"Whom did you employ to revise 'The Ugly Duckling'?" asked Mr. Deming in cross-examination.

"I employed no one."

"Didn't you employ Archibald Gordon?"

"No, Sir; Mrs. Carter did. I don't know what she paid. I think it was $800."

"Did you, when you saw Mr. Allen in Chicago, know anything about a claim by Belasco?"

"No, Sir."

"Did Belasco ever say anything to you or in your presence to anybody else, about having a claim against Mr. Fairbank?"

"No claim, except—"

Mr. Deming objected to the witness being allowed to qualify his answer and the Court sustained the objection. Mr. Price said he could not answer yes or no to the question. He had an inference, he said, as to a claim by Mr. Belasco.

Mr. Deming read a letter written by Mr. Price to W. R. Morrison, May 3, 1893, in which Mr. Price said that when his claim had been settled all the debts of Mrs. Carter and the tour of "The Ugly Duckling" would have been paid.

In redirect examination Mr. Price said he had heard of no claim on the part of Mr. Belasco for a specific amount.

Eugene H. Lewis, attorney for E. K. Willard, who acted for Mr. Fairbank in the transaction with Mrs. Carter and others concerned in "The Ugly Duckling," was the next witness.

He said he had been requested by Mr. Willard to act as an attorney in connection with Mrs. Carter's proposed venture as a theatrical star. He called on Mrs. Carter in her apartments, and spoke to her in reference to the contract with E. D. Price. In cross-examination Mr. Lewis said it was at first proposed by Mr. Willard that money for Mrs. Carter's theatrical expenses be paid on vouchers signed by Mr. Lewis. This plan was abandoned. Mr. Willard, he said, told him that there was money available for Mrs. Carter's use, but did not say who furnished it.

"Did Mrs. Carter ever mention the source of supply to you?" asked ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

"She did," was the reply. "She mentioned Mr. Fairbank."

E. K. Willard was then called for the plaintiff.

"How long have you been a banker and broker?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Too long," was the reply, whereupon there was a titter throughout the courtroom.

Mr. Willard said he had known Mr. Fairbank for forty years, and had done many kinds of business for him. He said Mr. Fairbank had requested him to call on Mrs. Carter in reference to a theatrical enterprise. He had then no experience in theatrical ventures.

A telegram from Mr. Willard to Mrs. Carter, requesting her that in future she let him know for what purposes she would draw money, was shown to the witness.

"How did you come to ask Mrs. Carter to let you know what she drew money for?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"I suppose there must have been some departure from the usual procedure. The money was to be drawn for a specific purpose, and in a certain way only. The money was to be drawn for expenses incurred in instructing and preparing Mrs. Carter for the stage."

Mr. Willard wrote to Mrs. Carter that the contract called for the payment of money to Mr. Price, and the note further read: "I have no instructions to pay money in any other way."

Mr. Willard said he had no instructions from any person other than himself, and that in his telegram to Mrs. Carter he referred to his own instructions. The note was written from his office while he was in Saratoga.

Mr. Dittenhoefer asked Mr. Willard why he had signed only his initials to a business letter to Mrs. Carter.

"You've got me now," was the reply. "I suppose we were getting better acquainted. I apologize."

"By whom was the money deposited with you?"

"By Mr. Fairbank."

"Wasn't it, then, Mr. Fairbank who gave instructions as to how the money should be drawn?"

"No, Sir."

"Who gave the instructions?"

"I did."

"You had full authority from Mr. Fairbank?"

"I did."

"And then, when you say in your letters and telegrams that you had instructions as to the use of the money, you were careless with language, and you had no instructions?"

This question was objected to by Mr. Deming, and Mr. Willard was not allowed to answer. Mr. Dittenhoefer then went at the matter in another way, but failed.

After recess Mr. Willard said he transferred to Mrs. Carter's account in the Second National Bank $1,534.25, on the authority of Mr. Fairbank and others. He was not questioned as to who the others were.

Mr. Willard's memory was poor. He declared that he could not remember whether a telegram sent to Mrs. Carter asking her if the contract "for the Broadway" had been completed, referred to the contract for the appearance of Mrs. Carter in "The Ugly Duckling" at the Broadway Theatre.

"I haven't any recollection of any contract," said the witness.

Mr. Dittenhoefer next referred to a request from Mr. Willard that a ticket for the opening performance of "The Ugly Duckling" be sent to Mr. Fairbank.

"I don't remember much about it," said Mr. Willard. "It was probably after dinner."

"Mr. Willard," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "you asked Mrs. Carter to let you know what the office receipts of 'The Ugly Duckling' were. What interest had you in wanting to know the receipts?"

"They borrowed some money and agreed to pay it back out of the receipts."

"Who borrowed the money?"

"Mrs. Carter and Belasco."

"When?"

"I think it was two days before the opening. They got $4,500 on my check."

"Have you the check?"

"I have not. I liquidated my business in 1890. I sold all my checks and vouchers for waste paper two or three years later. They were all cut up and destroyed. I had an enormous collection, and I couldn't take care of them. I kept them as long as I was in business. I don't know which of my clerks conducted the transaction of selling the checks and vouchers."

"Was the check drawn to the order of Carter and Belasco?"

"I can't say. I think it was to Mrs. Carter's order."

"Did you get a memorandum of receipts in response to the request you made Mrs. Carter?"

"No, Sir."

"You haven't a single check in relation to this matter?"

"No, Sir."

"You drew a check for Roger Pryor, Jr.?"

"Yes, Sir. It was for about $1,500, and was made to Paul Potter, I understood, for writing 'The Ugly Duckling.'"

Mr. Willard was next questioned as to his warning to Mrs. Carter that she tell Eugene Lewis, his attorney, of no one but himself in the transaction.

"Who was the other person you referred to?" asked ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

"Mr. Fairbank," was the reply.

Mr. Deming then took the witness in hand.

"How much money did Mr. Fairbank deposit with you?" asked Mr. Deming.

"Seven thousand dollars."

"Did he give you any instructions?"

"He instructed me to see Mrs. Carter, who would explain to me what the payments were to be for."

"Did Mr. Fairbank give you any more instructions?"

"He said he wanted to help Mrs. Carter. She had been in very hard luck, he said, and he thought she had talent, and if she had a show she might be able to do something to earn her living.

"The reason he came to me was that he did not want to be known in the matter. Mrs. Carter, he said, was rather a conspicuous woman, and he was a married man, and he didn't want to be mixed up with her, go to see her, or have anything to do with her."

"What did Mr. Fairbank tell you the $7,000 was to be used for?"

"He said he had agreed to advance $7,000 to Mrs. Carter. He did not want to give it to her personally. He wanted it paid out for her. I called on Mrs. Carter and told her of the deposit."

Mr. Willard then told how Mrs. Carter informed him of the contract with E. D. Price, which called for $10,000 to be deposited to secure the payment of his salary.

"I told her that I had no $10,000," said Mr. Willard.

Mr. Dittenhoefer moved to strike out this last testimony, because Mr. Belasco was not present. His request was granted.

"The fund was increased to $10,000," continued Mr. Willard. "Mrs. Carter furnished $3,000, which was deposited to the credit of my firm in the Second National Bank before any money was drawn.

"The course of business was that checks must be made by Mrs. Carter to the order of E. D. Price and drawn on us."

Mr. Willard, explaining his letters to Mrs. Carter objecting to her methods of making drafts, said the objection was made because drafts had been made in favor of Mr. Belasco instead of Mr. Price, as called for by the agreement.

"I paid storage on my business papers for two years," said Mr. Willard, "and then they were sold as junk."

Mr. Dittenhoefer called attention to the fact that in answering questions put by Mr. Deming the witness remembered everything about which he was asked, while his memory would not permit him to remember in answer to questions for the plaintiff, even Mrs. Carter's Broadway Theatre contract.

Benjamin F. Roeder, Secretary of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and representative of interests of Mr. Belasco and Messrs. Henry C. De Mille, was the next witness. He said he was present through part of the interview in the Academy of Music between E. G. Gilmore, Mr. Belasco, Mrs. Carter, and Charles L. Allen in relation to Mr. Belasco training Mrs. Carter for the stage. He corroborated Mr. Belasco's story of the interview. His reason for leaving before the talk was finished he said, was that he was

"Mrs. Carter began to talk about her aspirations, and, as I had been in the theatrical business five or six years, it made me tired and I went out."

Mr. Roeder also corroborated Mr. Belasco's statement as to his first interview with Mr. Fairbank in Mrs. Carter's apartments.

Mr. Roeder testified that he heard Mr. Belasco tell Charles L. Allen in Chicago that he had a claim against Mr. Fairbank and that it was time for a settlement. "Mr. Allen said he would attend to the matter," said Mr. Roeder.

"At a subsequent interview, Mr. Allen said he would see Mr. Fairbank and let Mr. Belasco know about it."

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-day.

A SHREWD FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

Collecting Money for the Alleged Benefit of Mrs. Maybrick.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 8.—About a fortnight ago Mrs. Alma Sturveysant of New-York came to Portland, bringing a letter of introduction to a prominent society woman. This letter represented Mrs. Sturveysant as one of the accredited collectors of the "National Maybrick Fund Association," with headquarters in New-York City. Mrs. Sturveysant was about twenty-six years old, decidedly prepossessing in appearance, and "talked like a book" upon all subjects. Her pet topic, however, was the philanthropic mission upon which she was bent. The object of the association represented by her, she alleged, was to raise a colossal sum of money from American women to secure the release from prison of Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in an English prison for supposedly having poisoned her husband.

Mrs. Sturveysant proved so charming and pleasant that the woman to whom she brought the letter, without considering the absurdity of the proposition, contributed $50 to the "National Maybrick Fund." She introduced Mrs. Sturveysant to a number of other women belonging to her set, all of whom were similarly captivated by Mrs. Sturveysant's fascinating manner, and they also contributed to the fund without seriously reasoning that no sum of money could accomplish the purpose of this association. In three days' time the "charming collector" succeeded in gathering in almost $400 from Portland's swelldom, and on the fourth day she left for San Francisco, armed with two letters strongly recommending her mission to a moneyed set there. And now there is mourning in Portland, for those who contributed learn that they were duped.

The letter Mrs. Sturveysant brought was from Mrs. C. F. Milton, a Salt Lake City friend of the Portland woman. There also the collector was quite successful in enlisting metallic sympathy for "innocent, imprisoned Mrs. Maybrick." On Wednesday last the Portland heroine of this episode was startled by the receipt of another letter from Mrs. Milton, in which Mrs. Sturveysant was denounced as an "unmitigated impostor." Mrs. Milton declared that this fascinating female philanthropist came to her with a letter from an Omaha friend. The latter's suspicions became aroused some time after Mrs. Sturveysant left Omaha, and upon communicating with prominent New-York friends she was apprised that the "Maybrick association" was a myth.

This accomplished and intrepid impostor has for some time been working westward from New-York City. Mrs. Milton has begun tracing the impostor's letters of introduction to their fountainhead, and in such a way, if possible, hopes to establish the woman's identity.

David Tatum on Prayer.

David Tatum of Denver, Col., will speak tonight in the Friend's Meeting House at 144 East Twentieth Street on "The Wonderful Providences of God in Divine Guidance and Answers to Prayer." He will tell of his own experiences as well as of those of others. Mr. Tatum has given forty years to Gospel, missionary, and temperance work as a minister in the Friends' Church. He comes here highly spoken of as an impressive speaker.

McComb's Dam Bridge Hearing.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday the project of removing the Macomb's Dam Bridge was taken up, but no decision was reached. It will be further considered at the next meeting.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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BLAME PUT ON MOTORMAN

CARELESSNESS CAUSED TROLLEY ACCIDENT, MR. JOHNSON SAYS.

No Complainants in the Police Court, and Both Motorman and Conductor of the Car That Ran Away in Brooklyn, Killing One Person and Injuring Twenty, Were Set Free—Discharged from Nassau Company's Employ.

The motorman and the conductor who were in charge of Trolley Car No. 719 of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company when it ran away on Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, and caused the death of one boy and seriously injured twenty other persons, were discharged by President Albert Johnson of the company yesterday.

"It was the greatest piece of fool carelessness on the part of an old motorman that I have ever heard of," is the way that Mr. Johnson spoke of the accident.

Mr. Johnson said the accident was due to only one cause—the carelessness of the motorman. He said that after the trolley had left the wire the motorman so placed the controller that it made the motors act as generators, and then reversed the field switch, making the electricity which they generated help the car down the grade.

"He actually assisted the car in its wild flight," said Mr. Johnson. "The action of the motorman, an old hand at the business was the silliest thing I have ever heard of in a railroad man."

The motorman and the conductor were arraigned before Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday, but as the policeman who had made the arrest said he had no charge to make against them, the Justice discharged them. At the same time he said:

"I cannot hold these men on nothing, and they are both discharged. The injured people have their remedy in a civil suit, and the Coroner will place the responsibility where it belongs."

Mrs. Evans, who, it was feared, would not recover from the injuries she received in the accident, and who was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, was said to be out of danger yesterday.

Every Sunday and holiday the cars that now carry passengers to the various holiday resorts for 5 cents are crowded far beyond their capacity.

"It is an outrage," said Mayor Wurster yesterday when he was asked what he had to say regarding the accident, "but what can we do? We had an ordinance introduced increasing the penalties against the companies from $25 to $100, and also imposing fines upon motormen for violating the speed regulations. This the Aldermen have not acted upon. The railroad companies make no effort to obey the law.

"If they took as much care to protect the interests of the public as they do to see that they get every fare, there would be none of these accidents. We have organized a number of police into squads to report violations, and the city is proceeding against the company, but I understand that they are willing to pay the penalty of $25 for each violation. Some one told me that all we have to do is to send the companies notice of the amount due for violations, without going into the courts, and they will send in the checks to cover them. That is the reason why we had the penalty against the companies increased, and also fixed a penalty against the motormen."

Police Commissioner Welles said:

"When I paid a visit to Coney Island last May and saw some 60,000 or 70,000 passengers at the beach, I came to the conclusion that something must be done by the railroads to handle the crowds that would naturally visit the beach during the warmer months. I sent for the General Manager of the Nassau Railroad, we talked the matter over, and he said that the company was only too willing to remedy the evil. He has told me since that time that he, with the assistance of some policemen, had several passengers leave an overcrowded car and wait until one that was less crowded had come along.

"I want to say that the people themselves are more to blame than any one else. They force themselves into these cars. I have heard the conductors warn persons to take another car, but they paid no attention to what was said, and hung on to the side rails until the car reached the end of the route."

President Johnson yesterday had posted in the various stables of the company rules and regulations in which specific instructions are given to the motormen for operating the cars. In this same paper he calls attention to the fact that the stories published about the recklessness of motormen are absolutely correct. Of their recklessness he said:

The continued cry of the newspapers against recklessness of motormen is not unwarranted, for the reckless manner in which great many of our cars have been operated, although repeatedly warned, talked to, and notices posted, is positively disgraceful.

Coroner Coombs visited the place of the accident yesterday and secured the data that he desired. He will hold an inquest at an early day, and ascertain if possible whether the motorman or the company was to blame.

Justice Neu yesterday fined the De Kalb Avenue Railroad Company $25 for violating the speed ordinance. The case was a test one. He had had it before him for several months. In his decision he found that the car had gone at a greater speed than that allowed by law, and fined the company.

The Corporation Counsel says that, based upon this decision, he will bring many cases of speed violation to trial.

Saved by His Wife's Ingenuity.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 8.—Henry Scudder, a well-known farmer, living at Nevins Mills, near Clover Hill, Hunterdon County, was attacked by an infuriated Alderney bull on Saturday while passing through the field where the animal was grazing. When Mr. Scudder was aware that the bull was approaching him he made all haste for the fence, but before he could reach it the bull had tossed him into the air. Mrs. Scudder heard the cries of her husband and hastened to the scene with a piece of red cotton, and, waving it before the bull, succeeded in attracting its attention, and the animal dashed for it. Mr. Scudder made his escape, but was badly cut and bruised, though not seriously.

Prison for Policeman Redner.

Judge Newburger, in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Policeman Daniel Redner, convicted of bribery, to six months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $230. Redner was convicted for having demanded money from Mrs. Emma Bachman, proprietress of an alleged disorderly house, under threat of sending her husband to the penitentiary. He had arrested the husband.

Captured an American Eagle.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 8.—Hiram Bookstaver of Walden has captured an American eagle in a lake at Campbell Hall. The bird swooped down on a flock of ducks. The eagle's plumage became heavy and it could not get out of the water, and was readily taken prisoner. It measured over 6 feet from tip to tip of wings.

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STORES.

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BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Ladies, here's a chance to buy our ultra-fashionable, exclusive Shirt Waists for *less money* than the dry goods kind. Early season prices have been reduced from one-third to one-half.

$1.50 Waists now $1.00.
$2.00 Waists now $1.50.
$3.50 Waists now $2.00.
$4.00 and $5.00 Waists now $3.00.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Cycle Suits, with our Patent Divided Skirt, $8.75 to $35.

A perfect fit guaranteed——no charge for alterations.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

ADAM ENGEL TO BUILD A HOTEL.

Disposition He Will Make of a Sixth Avenue Corner.

In the history of real estate transactions in this city, the lot at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street has twice won special attention. The first time was in 1888, when Henry McAleenan, who has a pawnbroker's shop on the southeast corner, paid $88,600 for the lot at auction.

Dealers smiled at the price, wondering how Mr. McAleenan could ever hope to get an adequate return from the property on such an investment. The lot was covered by two buildings. A three-story frame structure, with a florist's place on the corner and a very small cigar store next door, occupied the Sixth Avenue frontage of 25 feet, and extending about 47 feet along Thirty-fifth Street. There were living apartments up stairs, but they counted for little in revenue, for the building was old and rickety.

In the rear of the lot, covering the remainder of the total depth of 104 feet, stood Adam Engel's chophouse, a two-story brick structure, which had a good night trade, but which real estate men had never coveted.

Common opinion regarding the folly of Mr. McAleenan's purchase was not indorsed by Mr. Engel, who wanted the property. His wish for it grew with the improvement in the neighborhood. He figured out a prospect for good returns for himself if he could get it and turn it to account in his own business. Negotiations were begun for it with Mr. McAleenan. They continued at intervals for a long time. Mr. McAleenan and Mr. Engel came within $1,000 of making terms in 1891, and there the trade seemed to be blocked. Mr. McAleenan asked $140,000 for it, and Mr. Engel reached the limit of bidding at $139,000. They finally agreed to let the toss of a coin decide which price should be paid. Mr. Engel won the toss, and a sale at $139,000 resulted.

This sale, yielding Mr. McAleenan a profit of $50,000 in three years, plus net rentals for that time, caused real estate dealers to smile again, but not this time at Mr. McAleenan. There were leases on the frame building, which ran from May of this year. Mr. Engel thus had five years from the time of his purchase in which to make plans for the corner.

His purpose was indicated when he declined to renew the leases. When the tenants moved out he obtained a permit from the Building Department to turn the corner into a hotel by means of alterations. The frame building next came down, and the plot of 25 by 47 feet was inclosed by a fence. Workmen are now digging in the lot. When they go deep enough foundations will be laid for a five-story fireproof, iron-framed hotel. It will have brick walls as it is, and continue business there along with his new venture. The contract calls for the completion of the hotel by October.

SAID HIS SON THREATENED HIM.

Burke, Who Took Part in the Draft Riots, Arraigned for Fighting.

Peter Burke, who took part in the draft riots of 1863, and his son John were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct by a policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The policeman told Magistrate Simms that the Burkes live at Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, and that at 1 o'clock yesterday morning he found father and son fighting in the street at Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. He told them to stop, but they refused to do so, and he then arrested them.

Burke, the father, told Magistrate Simms that he should not have been arrested. He declared the police had a grudge against him for the part he had taken in the draft riots. He said that his son had tried to kill him, and that he was merely defending himself. He asked that the case be adjourned to give him a chance to get witnesses to prove the truth of his story.

The son refused to talk at all, except to say that he lived at 254 West Thirty-seventh Street and his father lived at 429 West Forty-second Street, and that the policeman knew nothing about the case. Magistrate Simms held the men for examination this afternoon.

LEAF TOBACCO FROM CUBA.

The Last Cargo Shipped Before the Prohibitory Order Went into Force.

The Ward Line steamship Segurança, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought from Havana the last consignment of tobacco that will be shipped from the island until Gen. Weyler's manifesto prohibiting the export of that staple has been abrogated.

The Segurança makes Havana a port of call when on the Yucatan route, and she touched at that port on her outward voyage and took on board her consignment of tobacco. It consisted of 12 hogsheads of leaf tobacco and 1,025 bales. The cargo was taken to Yucatan and back to Havana again, where the Segurança called on June 3. It was necessary for her to take on her cargo of tobacco on the outward trip, as the manifesto was to go into force before she could return from Yucatan.

Capt. K. A. Hoffman, who commands the Segurança, has tendered his resignation to the company. His purpose in doing so is to embark in private business in Mexico. Capt. Hoffman is well known in shipping circles here and has been connected with the Ward Line for several years. He was a great favorite with the patrons of the line.

Eight passengers of the Segurança were sent to Hoffman Island and will be detained until this afternoon. The rest of the passengers, being provided with the necessary certificates of acclimatization, were allowed to proceed with the steamship to the city.

Engagement of Miss Blanche De Wolf.

An engagement of interest to the social worlds of New-York and Newport, R. I., is that of Miss Blanche De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., to Baron Louis de Léray of Buda-Pesth, Hungary. Miss De Wolf, who is related to the Cuttings and the Aspinwalls, has spent most of her life abroad, principally in Italy, where she was presented at Court three years ago. Though not a beauty, like her cousin, Mrs. Arthur Rotch, Miss De Wolf is a very pretty girl of the extreme blonde type. The Baron de Léray belongs to a very wealthy family, whose estates are among the most extensive in Hungary. The Baron has a large fortune of his own, and will inherit all the estates and the large fortune of his uncle, who is a member of the Hungarian House of Lords. The marriage will take place early in the Autumn at the home of the bride's uncle, Col. Samuel P. Colt of Bristol, R. I., the father of Mrs. Rotch.

Passengers on the Lahn for Europe.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which will sail for Bremen to-day, will have among her saloon passengers Mrs. William Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cadwallader, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Saloman Hirsch, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. A. Sutor.

Muslin Underwear.

Cambric Drawers, Trimmed with Embroidery,

35 cents.

Cambric Underskirts, Trimmed with Italian Lace.

Cambric Drawers, Trimmed with Insertion and Ruffle of Embroidery.

Cambric Corset Covers, V Neck, Trimmed with Embroidery,

50 cents Each.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, Empire, V and Circular Yoke, Trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion.

Muslin Walking Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle, Edged with Embroidery.

Cambric Underskirts, Trimmed with Val. Lace.

Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, open or closed.

Nainsook Corset Covers, Pompadour Yoke of Val. Lace.

Cambric Corset Covers, V Neck, front and back,

75 cents Each.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, trimmed with Embroidery in various styles;

Lawn and Cambric Skirt Chemises, trimmed with Val. Lace;

Walking Skirts, Umbrella Ruffle, Edged with Embroidery;

Nainsook Umbrella Drawers, trimmed with Point de Paris Lace;

Cambric Drawers with Val. Lace and Embroidery Insertion;

Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed with Italian Lace;

Cambric Corset Covers, round neck, trimmed with Embroidery,

95 cents Each.

Fancy Striped Silk Skirts, Umbrella and Princess Shape,

$4.65.

Pink, Blue and White Summer weight Flannelette Underskirts, Silk Embroidered,

75 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

WORKHOUSE FOR MRS. DUNPHY.

Gerry Society Will Care for Her Half-Starved Boys.

Mrs. Bridget Dunphy of 108 Leroy Street, who on Saturday last deserted her two boys, James and Bernard, in a vacant room at 100 Perry Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Detective Moore, who found the children Sunday morning, said they were in a half-starved condition, and when taken to a restaurant ate as though they had eaten nothing for several days.

Mrs. Dunphy went to the Perry Street house for her children yesterday morning, and the tenants immediately called in a policeman, who arrested her on a charge of abandonment. She told the Magistrate that she had left the boys in the room while she made a call, and on her return, finding them asleep, she did not wish to disturb them. She was a hard-working woman, she said, and her children never wanted for food.

Agent Barkley of the Gerry society said there had been similar complaints against the woman, who was a drunkard. One child was sent to an institution in 1892, but the mother succeeded in regaining possession of it.

Mrs. Dunphy called on a Mrs. Kelly to testify for her.

"They say I am a drunkard, Mrs. Kelly," said Mrs. Dunphy, as Mrs. Kelly stepped up on the stand.

"It's the same ye are, Mrs. Dunphy," retorted Mrs. Kelly, "an' ye left yer childer to starve, bad cess to ye."

Mrs. Dunphy seemed rather taken aback at this statement from her own witness, but she soon rallied and said that Mrs. Kelly was angry at her because she had refused to lend her some money about a week ago.

Magistrate Simms committed Mrs. Dunphy to the Workhouse. The two children will be committed in a day or two to some institution.

STREET CLEANERS TO COL. WARING.

They Are Proud of the Recent Parade —Thanks for Their Chief.

The Committee of Conference of the sweepers and drivers in the Street Cleaning Department, composed of thirty-two sweepers and nine drivers, has adopted the following resolution and forwarded it to Col. Waring:

Resolved, That Col. George E. Waring, Jr., be thanked for the untiring, painstaking, and zealous manner in which the parade was organized and managed so successfully as to bring praise from all sides, even those who had come to scoff and make fun of the humble servants of the city, and for the great interest he has taken in his employes. We wish to take this opportunity to express, by unanimous vote, that we think the idea of the parade was not suggested by him for personal glory and benefit, as has been suggested by some persons and papers, but, as you have stated and admitted, for the good and benefit of the department, also to show the public where its money has been spent; what a manly and respectable lot of men you could turn out, fine horses, carts, and other equipments, the great need of a large appropriation to sustain and pay such an army of employes, a large part of the community never thinking so many men and carts were actually employed by the department.

You owe up to a great personal pride in the matter, but as we, "the employes," consider ourselves partners with you in the same, which has been clearly proved, you are pardonable.

We have been ridiculed and made a great deal f fun of, but being used to that kind of treatment, were agreeably surprised to meet with smiles and cheers all along the line of march, from many who came to laugh at remained to cheer, considered it ridiculous for sweepers and drivers of ash carts to parade.

We wish further to compliment you for making it possible for the employes of the Department of Street Cleaning to appear in a body and march before the public. Being reviewed by the Mayor and other public officers of the city, they will have a respect for us they never had before, this opportunity never having been given before, which will eventually be greatly to the advantage of the employes of the department. For the Committee of Forty-two.

SAMUEL MILLER, Chairman.
A. J. LUSK, Secretary.

Children Were Out Too Late.

Yetta Greenstein, nine years old, and her brother Frank, thirteen years old, at the request of the Gerry society's officers, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, were committed to the care of the society. The father of the children was arrested and held in $300 bail on a charge of allowing his children to be out late at night. Agent Wiedling of the Gerry society told Magistrate Mott that Commodore Gerry did not want children on the streets after 10 o'clock at night. The mother of the children was in court and said that she had six children, and that her husband was sickly and earned only $8 a week. The few pennies that the children earned by selling evening newspapers materially helped to support the family. She said that she had no idea she was violating any law, and begged the Magistrate to release her children, but he refused to do so.

"Evangeline" at Manhattan Beach.

The opening of the amusement season at Manhattan Beach, which was postponed because of the death of Austin Corbin, will take place tomorrow evening, when "Evangeline" will be produced. The delay has given Mr. Rice further opportunity for rehearsals. His company is now as complete in skill as it is in numbers and talent. One hundred persons will be employed in this revival of the extravaganza, including fifty chorus girls and twenty miserable ruffians. The principal roles will be played and sung by Frederick Solomon, George K. Fortesque, Clara Aline Jewell, Henry Leone, Seymour Hess, and Cheridah Simpson. New and handsome scenery and costumes have been provided, and in all respects the performance promises to be one of the most artistic and enjoyable entertainments ever given at Manhattan Beach.

Mr. Zingg's Invention Died with Him.

The Zingg Paint and Varnish Company, which has an office at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and a factory at Stamford, Conn., has applied to the Supreme Court for voluntary dissolution, and Justice Andrews set down the order to show cause for Sept. 15. Herman Zingg, Vice President of the company, died a few months ago without making known his secret for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, and in consequence the company has suffered a considerable loss. The company's debts have been paid, and the assets have been divided among the stockholders. Otto P. Amend is President of the company and August Eimer is Treasurer.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—George Hamilton, fifteen years old, was found by a policeman at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue late Monday night inquiring where he could get free lodging. He was poorly dressed, his clothing was travel-stained, and his shoes were worn out. He had run away from his home in Westfield, Mass., one day last week, he said, because he had stayed out all night and was afraid to return. He made his way to this city by freight trains. Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday committed him to the care of the Gerry society, with instructions that his father be notified.

—Judge Newburger, in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Armald Veronia, a real estate dealer of 102 East Forty-fifth Street, to the Elmira Reformatory, for the larceny of two diamond rings from Mrs. Camille Morrell of 146 West Thirty-fourth Street, who gave him the rings to hold for her in a manicure establishment. He pawned the rings.

—Fritz Bispelkamp, a steerage passenger of the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, committed suicide during the voyage by cutting his throat with a razor. The man was a German-American and about thirty-five years old. Temporary insanity was thought to have been the cause. The body was buried at sea.

—Thomas Lyons of 790 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a brakeman, was run over yesterday by a freight train in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad yards at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Willis Avenue. He received injuries from which he died soon afterward at the Harlem Hospital.

—Dr. Bradshaw of 41 East Seventy-second Street telephoned to the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that a man named Hussey of 1,162 Third Avenue had died from meningitis, resulting from being struck by a Third Avenue cable car at Twenty-first Street on May 21.

—Edward F. Eberstadt, a Produce Exchange broker, who was charged with having used harsh and improper language to James Drew on the floor of the exchange three weeks ago, was yesterday suspended for one week by the Board of Managers.

—Forty-five candidates for positions in the Public Works Department, and fifty for places in the Fire Department force, were examined yesterday, by the Civil Service Board.

—The maneless lion, which has been quartered in the Central Park Menagerie for the past four months, and was one of the strongest attractions, was returned yesterday to its owner.

Brooklyn.

—Application was made to Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an injunction restraining Dennis E. Norton and Patrick Gorman from building a garbage crematory on property adjoining the land of John J. Collins, at Eighty-sixth Street and Van Sicklen Avenue.

—Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a peremptory writ commanding City Auditor Sutton to audit the bill of Thomas F. Farrell for two months' services as clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The city opposed the application.

—The Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company is suing Henry C. Miner, in the Supreme Court, to recover $1,218.75 for metal work on the Imperial Hall, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, New-York.

—Andrew Rodriguez yesterday secured a verdict against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for $11,500 for the loss of a leg. He was run over by one of the cars owned by the defendant.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hargrove, forty-three years old, of 39 Wilson Street, committed suicide on Sunday by taking arsenic. She had suffered with severe headaches.

Long Island.

—While the congregations of the Methodist and Baptist Churches in Cold Spring Harbor were attending services Sunday evening the fire bell rang and the services were suspended. All the churchgoers and the residents fought the fire, which was on the Walters property, and they soon had it under control.

—Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn administered the rite of confirmation to many young people in the Roman Catholic Churches at Bay Shore and East Islip Sunday. The services were held in St. Mary's Church, in East Islip, after the morning service and in St. Patrick's, at Bay Shore, in the afternoon.

—Twenty young men who went to Woodhaven to play ball Sunday were arrested and fined $5 each for creating a disturbance.

New-Rochelle.

—Trinity Choral Club met Friday evening and decided to continue the organization another year. The next meeting will be held in October. The organization voted its thanks to W. R. Chapman of New-York City, who instructed the club and conducted its concerts last Winter and Spring.

—The Town Board has appointed John C. Green special officer at Hudson Park. The park lamps will be lighted after June 15. The New-

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MANY POLICE TRANSFERS

CAPT. PICKETT REMOVED FROM THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

His Successor, Capt. Chapman, Who Has Been Active at the Mercer Street Station—Capts. Thomas and Walsh Exchange Places—The Entire Harlem Police Court Squad Changed Because of Charges of Improper Work for Lawyers.

Chief Conlin surprised the Police Department yesterday by ordering the transfer of several precinct commanders, a complete change in the Harlem Police Court squad, and the transfer of a number of Roundsmen.

The chief surprise was over the change made in the Nineteenth, or Tenderloin, Precinct, Capt. Patrick H. Pickett being succeeded at 6 o'clock last night by Capt. George S. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station. Capt. Pickett, who had been in command of the Nineteenth Precinct since Jan. 9, 1895, when he succeeded Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, was transferred to the Tenth Precinct, with headquarters in the Mulberry Street Station.

Acting Captain Groo of the Mulberry Street Station succeeded Capt. Chapman in command of the Mercer Street Station.

Capt. Andrew J. Thomas of the West Twentieth Street Station and Acting Captain Richard Walsh of the Delancey Street Station exchanged places.

Capt. Pickett's transfer was the subject of much talk in the department. He is one of the oldest members of the force in length of service, having joined the department over thirty years ago. He has been a Captain since Dec. 23, 1892. He is a war veteran, and has an excellent record. When Capt. Schmittberger, who gave sensational testimony before the Lexow committee and secured immunity from prosecution, was transferred from the West Thirtieth Street Station and hidden away in the Tremont district, Capt. Pickett was transferred from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and placed in charge of the Tenderloin Precinct, with instructions to purge the district of the dives and vile resorts which were numerous there. He did a great deal of praiseworthy work in this direction at first, but of late his administration has not commended itself to the Police Commissioners. This is believed to have been the reason for his transfer. It is expected that he will soon give up active service, as he has filed with the chief clerk of the department his application for retirement on half pay. The application will be presented at the next meeting of the board, and will doubtless be granted.

Capt. Chapman is comparatively a young man, and is one of the Captains made by the present Board of Commissioners. He was placed in command of the Mercer Street Station when Capt. Eakins was dismissed from the department, and he has done good work in purifying the Fifteenth Precinct. It is expected that he will do equally good work in his new command.

Capt. Andrew Thomas, who is also one of the Captains made by the present board, does not appear to have given satisfaction to his superiors, and it was on that account that he was transferred to a comparatively unimportant command on the east side.

Chief Conlin would not talk yesterday about the reasons which actuated him in making the changes, except to say that there were good police reasons for the transfers, and he hoped the efficiency of the department would be increased by them.

The change of the entire personnel of the policemen detailed at the Harlem Police Court was also the subject of considerable comment. Sergt. Delas Reynolds, who had been in command of the court squad for several years, was transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Sergt. Charles R. Wilson of that station was placed in command of the court squad. These patrolmen doing duty in the court were transferred as follows:

John Farrell, to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.
John W. Fleming, to Macdougal Street.
William D. Hickey, to East Eighty-eighth Street.
John F. Roach, to East Sixty-seventh Street.
John G. Stevens, to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
William Egan, to Tremont.
John W. Gensheimer, to West One Hundredth Street.
Patrick Brogan, to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The following patrolmen were transferred to the Harlem Court, under the charge of Sergt. Wilson:

Charles Smyth of the West Thirtieth Street Station.
Henry Bloch of the Old Slip Station.
John Dunn of Elizabeth Street.
Michael Malone of West Forty-seventh Street.
Michael McDermott of Church Street.
James J. Tuite of Church Street.
Francis McTaggart of Oak Street.
Bernard Wade of East Sixty-seventh Street.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that there had been many complaints about the policemen stationed at the Harlem Court working in the interests of certain lawyers practicing there. Charges were made to the Police Commissioners recently against Sergt. Reynolds, in which it was alleged that he and a number of the policemen stationed at the court were in the habit of recommending certain lawyers to prisoners arraigned there and receiving remuneration therefor. Sergt. Reynolds has been tried on the charges, but no decision has been rendered.

Other transfers made by the Chief were as follows:

Roundsman John Langan from West Sixty-eighth Street to Morrisania; Roundsman John Hogan from the City Hall Station to Fifth Street Station, and Roundsman Thomas McGuire from the Charles Street Station to duty along the North River front.

Patrolman Joseph Bach from the West Sixty-eighth Street to the Fifth Street Station and detailed at the office of the Commissioner of Correction; Patrolman Ambrose Moncrieff from Commissioner Wright's office to the East Fifty-first Street Station and detailed for duty on the wharf at the foot of East Fifty-second Street; Patrolman George Little from Mulberry Street to Church Street; Bernard Murphy from Mulberry Street to Union Maket; Patrolman George W. Sonk from East Twenty-second Street to Westchester; Patrolman Arthur Carey from Tremont to High Bridge; Patrolmen Julius C Peterson and Edward F. Mulrooney from West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to Fifth Street; Patrolman John B. Finnegan from East Sixty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street; Patrolman Edward McAniss from West Sixty-eighth Street to Macdougal Street; Patrolman Thomas W. Flood from West Sixty-eighth Street to Angel Street; Patrolman Mathew J. O'Donnell from West Twentieth Street to Macdougal Street; Patrolman John Curran from East Sixty-seventh Street to Union Market; Patrolman James Kemp from Delancey Street to Patrol boat; Patrolman Julius F. Popp from Oak Street to Eldridge Street, and Patrolman Thomas F. Walsh from Fifth Street to the West Twentieth Street Station.

Patolmen John T. Maloney of High Bridge and John McIvor and George C. McCartney of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station detailed to the Special Mounted Squad attached to the High Bridge Station; Patrolman Thomas F. Harrigan of the Charles Street Station transferred to the West Thirtieth Street Station and detailed to the crossing at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street; Patrolman John Walsh No. 1 of the Elizabeth Street Station transferred to Tremont and detailed on mounted duty; Patrolman John J. Healey of the Old Slip Station was detailed at South Ferry; Patrolman William J. Powers of the Old Slip Station detailed at the crossing at Wall and Broad Streets; Patrolman Thomas W. Kennelly of Mulberry Street transferred to the Church Street Station, detailed at the crossing at Broadway and Cortlandt Street.

It was said late in the day that Capts. Pickett and Thomas had been told that they were transferred because their long service entitled them to easy places.

FOR A HOUSE AND HOME EXHIBIT.

Plan T. M. Smith Proposes—Would Aid a Charitable Institution.

Thomas M. Smith of 25 Park Place has issued a prospectus for a "Greater New-York Exposition of the House and Home." The object set forth is to show the progress and improvements made in the construction, interior decorations and furnishings of dwellings, and to exhibit everything used for that purpose from cellar to roof, outside and within.

Mr. Smith does the printing work for the publishers of various religious periodicals, and through that connection he has interested clergymen in the new undertaking, by proposing to devote the proceeds of the project to the support of an unsectarian institution or institutions in this city for fallen women.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church heads the Advisory Committee. Associated with him are the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John T. Bixby of the Church of the Epiphany (Baptist,) the Rev. D. A. MacMurray of the Morningside Baptist Church. Among the clergy named as patrons are the Rev. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder of St. James Lutheran Church, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Baptist Church, the Rev. William T. Dixon of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and about twenty-five others of various denominations. The laymen interested in the matter of John S. Huyler, Theodore Ricksecker, Henry T. Champney, and Charles W. Kattell.

With such indorsement Mr. Smith devotes a large part of the prospectus to commentary on the good that might be accomplished by a home open to all fallen women and conducted with the view of reforming them and finding useful occupations for them. One page of the prospectus contains a classification of proposed exhibits.

The plan has not advanced beyond the issue of a prospectus, copies of which have been sent out to persons engaged in lines of business that pertain to home construction or equipment. Its development will depend upon their replies. There is no money in hand for the show, and neither place nor time has been set for it. Mr. Smith, however, has managed the food show in Madison Square Garden in 1892, is interested with Mr. Smith. Mr. Browne said yesterday that the plan could not become definite until replies arrived from possible exhibitors, when proceeds might be divided, he said, among present homes for fallen women, of which there are about ten in the city, instead of being applied to a new home. If the prospectus met with favor, the exposition would probably be held this Winter, he declared.

Outings for Working Women.

Notice has been issued that the Seashore Cottage, established by Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Jr., at North Long Branch, N. J., for young working women, will be opened for the season next Monday. The stay of visitors will be limited to two weeks, and charges will be $5 a week, or $9 for two weeks, payable in advance. Railroad excursion tickets may be had at $1, the ticket office rate being $1.50. The purpose of the cottage is to furnish at cost a resort for young women needing rest, and with small means. It is located on the shore, and it has ample facilities for surf bathing, and for the comfort and healthful enjoyment of visitors. The cottage will accommodate fifty boarders. Since two persons are expected to occupy each room, it is suggested that friends try to arrange for a vacation together. References are required in all cases. Application should be made at 18 East Sixteenth Street, lower entrance, from 11 to 1 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock in the evening until 9 o'clock, excepting Saturday evenings.

Henrietta Crossman Brown Divorced.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 8.—Mrs. Henrietta Crossman Brown was this afternoon divorced from her husband, Sedley Brown, by Judge Johnston, before whom the case was tried. Mrs. Crossman Brown received the custody of her minor son, but there was no decree to restore to her her maiden name.

ARGUE OVER LIBRARY SITE

WHAT IS SAID FOR AND AGAINST THE RESERVOIR PROPERTY.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Elihu Root, and Others Tell the Aldermen's Committee It Is the Proper Place for the Public Institution—Insurance Men Hold that It Is Necessary to Retain the Bryant Park Storage to Aid in Case of Fires.

Whether the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in Bryant Park, shall be removed to afford a site for the proposed New-York Public Library was the question before the Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen yesterday in the Council Chamber.

A law passed by the last Legislature empowered the Park Department to turn the land now occupied by the reservoir over to the Trustees of the New-York Public Library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations,) if the department saw fit after the reservoir was removed. The Aldermanic resolution directs the Park Department to take such action. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Elihu Root, John D. Crimmins, and John Bigelow were present yesterday to favor the resolution. Its opponents were heard first.

E. F. Beddall, President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, argued that the reservoir was necessary because it contributed to the protection of down-town property. The reservoir, he said, is always more or less in use. It holds from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons and is frequently drawn on. It is always an available reserve. All the capital in the insurance business in the world could not suffice to pay the losses if a fire got beyond control in the lower sections of the city.

Chairman Charles Sewall of the Committee on Water Supply of the New-York Board of Underwriters, said that of every 1,000,000,000 gallons of water used below Canal Street, 25,000,000 gallons are drawn through the Bryant Park Reservoir. Therefore, the impression that the reservoir served no purpose was an error.

Mr. Sewall read a letter from Fire Chief Bonner, saying that the city needed more reservoirs instead of fewer, and that it would be suicidal to remove this reservoir.

Mr. Sewall presented a petition against removing the reservoir signed by seventy-two firms in the city, including Tefft, Weller & Co.; Wendell, Fay & Co., W. H. Langley & Co., J. F. White & Co., Catlin &Co., B. M. Twing & Co., Woodward, Baldwin & Co., McClake & Co., Chesebrough, Ellridge & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, R. M. Hyde, Jr., & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., G. & S. Ballen, Grinnell, Wallis & Co., William Ewart & Son, Limited, Dows, Kersel & Brother, York Street Flax Spinning Company, H. Halho & Co., Sawyer, Manning & Co., Scott Brothers, H. J. Libby & Co., Waterman, Hiller & Long, Greeley, Frost & Cushman, Lawrence, Taylor & Co., Ottemon, Dyer & Southwick, W. Marx & Co., Smith, Hogg & Gardner, S. Rosenberg & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., Whiten & Collins, J. H. Lane & Co., Joy, Langdon & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Fleitman & Co., Well, Haskell & Co., C. S. Baum & Co.; E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company, Jacob Lowenthal & Sons, A. Wimpfheimer & Son, Cheney Brothers, Broessneck, Broesel & Co., W. Oppenhym & Sons, Ehrich Brothers, C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Adams & Co., H. O'Neill & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Deering, Millikin & Co., Francis H. Leggett & Co., Austin Nichols & Co., R. C. Williams & Co., L. Schepp, A. J. Bates & Co., Powell & Campbell, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, W. Neely, and Park, Bell & Co.

Col. W. C. Church, formerly chief engineer of the Aqueduct Board, argued against the removal of the reservoir on the ground that it is doing a work that the new pipes cannot do. Col. Church said that he was heartily in favor of a fine library site, but a library site could be obtained anywhere, while a reservoir site must be on the highest ground that can be found.

Thomas W. Ball spoke on the same lines as Mr. Sewall, and said that he had been asked by several of the merchants who had signed the petition to represent them at the meeting. William H. Webb of a property owners' association indorsed Mr. Ball.

Samuel McElroy, the designing engineer of the Brooklyn water works system of reservoirs, said that, while it was a good thing to have a supply at a distance to draw on, it was a better thing to have a base of supplies for intermediate use directly at hand. William H. Webb and Edward A. Newell closed the argument for the opposition.

John Bigelow, one of the Library Trustees, said that, not feeling competent to argue a question that must resolve itself into a battle of experts, he would only add that in all cases of fire in every street in the city and a proposition were made to remove one the insurance men would immediately start a scare of a probable great conflagration.

Elihu Root said that his experience had taught him that experts could be found to testify with strength on either side of any question. The natural tendency of fire insurance men, he held, was to hold on to what is. In some cases they are influenced by fear, in some by ignorance, and in some by a love of obstruction. Signatures to petitions, he said, amounted to nothing, because it was natural that when a competent engineer proclaimed that the removal of the reservoir meant danger to their interests they should sign against it.

"It is the duty," he said, "of the Board of Aldermen with respect to this public library that it should cast aside all doubts causing the fears of the timid and the objections of the interested. New-York needs a library. The people demand it; not the wealthy and powerful, but the people for whom public libraries are established. There is no large city in the world that is not far in advance of New-York in the matter of libraries and the expenditure for their maintenance.

"We have expended less than one-third of what Chicago has spent, less than Cincinnati, less than St. Louis, less than Minneapolis, and even less than Newark, N. J. The Board of Aldermen owes a duty in the premises to the people at large, and the people have a right to expect that that duty shall be performed."

John D. Crimmins said that he had spoken to many of the leading engineers and to the Commissioners of Public Works of the last three administrations, and all had concurred in the belief that the reservoir was no longer necessary.

Former Mayor Hewitt referred to his address at the dedication of the new Columbia University, and said that he had seen New-York transformed from a provincial town to be a very large city. He would call it a very great city if it were not lacking in certain qualifications. Mr. Hewitt talked of the history of the different libraries of New-York, and declared that at no time had the Mayors or the Government of the city been indifferent to the needs of a free library. All charitable enterprises had been liberally helped by the city.

He spoke of the various institutions that had grown up, fostered by the hospitable care of the city and its officials. He considered that the present time afforded the city a great opportunity, and it was for that reason that, uninvited, he attended the meeting to express his hope that the Aldermen would do their share in making successful the great gifts of the beneficent founders of the library.

No nobler site could be found, he said, than the one proposed, and if the city had not owned it, Mr. Hewitt would have suggested that it be purchased by the city and presented to the Trustees for the erection of a library building.

The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow at 3 P. M. In the meantime the experts of both sides will send written briefs on their opinions and their reasons for and against the removal of the reservoir.

VICTORY FOR THE FIRE LLOYDS.

Justice Beach Refuses to Make an Injunction Permanent.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in which he refused to make permanent a temporary injunction obtained some time ago to restrain the People's Fire Lloyds from doing business in this State, and the Justice also dissolves the temporary injunction, allowing the company to do business as before. Justice Beach says:

"There are a few indisputable facts appearing from the papers submitted which call for and support the conclusion reached. A sharp and most important contention of law and a minor one of fact will be presented on the trial. This is clearly evidenced by the issues formed by the pleadings and the exhaustive and learned briefs now handed up. The Court is not called upon to decide either of these questions, and intentionally refrains from expressing an opinion. It suffices that the positions taken by the opposing parties are assumed in good faith for the protection of valuable interests.

"The defendants are concededly innocent holders of the claimed rights, and doing a large business thereunder, dating back to March, 1894. The cessation caused by the temporary injunction began in May, 1896, so that for two years the defendants have pursued the even tenor of their way without interference by the authorities of the State.

"After such lapse of time, the sudden application of a prohibition necessarily entailing great loss would be harsh, if not unprecedented. On the other hand no serious harm can result to the people of the State of New-York from the continuance for a few months, when a trial may be had, of a business which has been openly carried on for two years or more without any effort to inhibit until now."

ASKS PROTECTION AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. McKay's Bridge in San Domingo Under Embargo.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Nathaniel McKay called at the State Department to-day and made complaint that the Government of San Domingo had placed an embargo on his bridge at Santo Domingo City. Mr. McKay asked the department to secure protection for his interests and the promise was given that an investigation of the matter would be made.

The bridge was built under a concession from the Dominican Government. Mr. McKay runs it and collects the bills. He says that a lighter owned by a sugar company ran into the structure two years ago and that he brought suit against the sugar company. The courts decided that the bridge had no right in the river and charged the expenses of the suit—$2,500—against the bridge. This has not been paid, and Mr. McKay says the embargo is the result.

Mr. McKay claims that the same sugar company has continued to allow its tugs and lighters to injure the bridge, so that it has been made worthless, and he, therefore, thinks he is entitled to the protection of this Government.

A Sculptors' Society Incorporated.

ALBANY, June 8.—The American Sculptor Society, with principal office in New-York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. It is formed to provide means and place for the frequent assembling of sculptors and students of sculpture for the discussion of matters appertaining to their art; to establish a life school in sculpture; conduct public and private expositions of sculptured work; provide lectures upon sculpture and the kindred arts; to act as a body in the criticism or judgment of sculptured work, and, when requested, provide juries or committees of selection in all competitions that may be instituted by private persons or public authorities, all for the advancement of the art of sculpture. The Directors are: Fernando Miranda, Wilson MacDonald, and Stanislaus M. Rosario of New-York City; Edward A. Spring of New-Doro, S. I., and W. H. Ostrander of Brooklyn.

MORE PROOFS OF SUICIDE

THE LETTER LEFT BY MRS. JACKSON FOR HER HUSBAND,

It Plainly Indicates that She Meant to Take Her Own Life—She Was Disappointed in Her Wedded Life, and Inherited a Tendency to Suicide—Mr. Jackson Still Held in Prison, but the Evidence of His Innocence Is Increasing.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8.—Charles H. Jackson, the New-York reporter whom a jury of New-Market citizens hastily accused of murdering his wife, is still in the Middlesex County Jail, at New-Brunswick. As the time goes by the proofs that the charge is not based on fact and that Mrs. Jackson took her own life multiply. The handwriting of the letter which Mrs. Jackson left on her bureau is totally unlike Jackson's and exactly like that of his dead wife. The letter was pronounced by two witnesses at the secret inquest as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Jackson, but the jurymen for some reason concluded not to believe the witnesses, and for some cause as yet unexplained decided it was a forgery, and on this unsupported supposition they decided to charge the husband, already greatly affected by the death of his wife, with having taken her life.

Mrs. Jackson was prone to suicide through inheritance, for one at least of her relatives is alleged to have taken his own life, and it is also stated that there have been streaks of insanity in her family.

The officials maintained a strict secrecy as to the contents of the letter from his wife found by Jackson. They wanted to have it in the hands of the Prosecutor before giving it out. Thus until to-day there was no means of obtaining the text of the letter. Jackson had read it while he was excited, and remembered only a part of the substance. He told it as he knew it. His memory proves to have been fairly good, for he expressed the main sentiments of it, and partly in the words of the original. When Prosecutor Voorhees received the letter to-day he read it, and then allowed it to become public. It is as follows:

My Darling Jack: Sleep and worry have driven me nearly frantic. The cares of motherhood are more than I can stand. Six years ago I thought that all poetry of love was in the maternal relation, but now I realize the awful responsibility. The fear that our children may grow up bad haunts me, especially as our older darling told me to-day a deliberate lie. I was stunned and heartsick by it.

It is cheerless to live without seeking one's husband except for a few hours each day. When I want love, strength, and comfort he is not here to give it me.

When you get this I shall be beyond your reproaches. Far away in another sphere I may find the love I lack here. Forgive me, love, and be good to the boys. Your wife, MARY.

The Prosecutor has compared the writing of this note with the note written and then torn up by Mrs. Jackson on Friday night to her husband's mother, in England. This letter has been restored, in wording, writing, and everything, the two letters corresponding. Samples of Jackson's writing obtained at the house bear no resemblance to that of his wife. Mrs. Jackson used a bold masculine hand, a peculiar hand, and one that would be very hard to imitate.

The proof of her husband's innocence left by Mrs. Jackson is supplemented by the evidence of their small child, Master Carter Jackson, four and a half years old. He says that the noise of the pistol waked him as he was sleeping with his father. His father leaped out of bed, and he, frightened at the noise and the action of his father, leaped out also, and followed his father into the room where his mother was. He saw the pistol there. The child appears to have been banished from the room, but returned when the second shot was fired. His father was not there then. His mother was crying when he was first in the room, and was not crying when he went there the second time. This bears out Jackson's statement. The fact that his mother was not crying when the child entered the room after the second shot is explained by the autopsy, which showed that the second shot was the one that caused death. The child says he touched the revolver "very careful." Doubtless, then, it was he who placed it under the bolster.

The stories of Mrs. Jackson's gayety on Friday have been contradicted by Mrs. Lucy Tittsworth. She says that Mrs. Jackson had been downcast for a week and was melancholy on Friday. Mrs. Tittsworth is a woman of experience as a mother, and says Mrs. Jackson was not wedded to a home life. She had been a schoolteacher and was infatuated with teaching. She was greatly depressed when her husband was irregular in his hours. When Jackson worked on an afternoon paper, all was well, as he reached home at a certain hour each evening, but when he went to work on a morning paper things were different. He did not have as regular hours. The demands of his business sometimes enabled him to reach home early, midnight or 1 o'clock, and again it would be later. Twice he was obliged to remain in the city over night.

Again, Mrs. Tittsworth says, Mr. Jackson did not appear to be making as much money as he once did, and his wife appeared to think he should bring her more than he did. Mrs. Tittsworth says that Mrs. Jackson once told her that Dr. Brayton Babcock, a near relative, had committed suicide at Leonardsville, N. Y. Mrs. Tittsworth says Mrs. Jackson was greatly depressed because of the failure of her husband to be repaid $60 he had loaned a friend. This money was to have been a part of the funds Mrs. Jackson was to have had for her trip to England, and without it she did not have as much as she thought she should have.

Jackson will say nothing further. The Prosecutor, speaking of the last letter written by Mrs. Jackson, said to-day that it meant one thing or another. If it was genuine there could be little doubt that the woman killed herself. If it was proved a forgery it was damning evidence of murder. An expert will compare it with known genuine letters.

ARTHUR PADELFORD DEADAT PARIS

Was a Husband of Bettina Girard, from Whom He Was Divorced.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—A private dispatch announces the death in Paris of Arthur Padelford. No particulars are included in the cablegram.

Mr. Padelford was a native of Savannah, Ga., but was better known in many other cities than in that of his birth. After a careful collegiate education he went abroad, and after his return spent some time in Providence, R. I.; New-York, Washington, and Baltimore. In the latter city he was a member of the leading clubs and prominent in every social function of note. He was very wealthy, and liberal to extravagance.

Mr. Padelford about eight years ago married Miss Bettina Ordway, daughter of Gen. Ordway of Washington. The report that Gen. Ordway forced the marriage at the muzzle of a revolver gave the ceremony unusual notoriety. The honeymoon was spent abroad, and while in Paris a daughter was born to the couple. The christening was a most pompous affair, and a Duke of the old régime stood as godfather for the child. Shortly after that Mr. and Mrs. Padelford returned to this country, and for a couple of seasons the young wife was a belle at White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. It was reported that during one of the gay Summer evenings the young wife poured a glass of champagne into her slipper and dared one of her admirers to drink it. The young gallant "took the dare," and for a long time Mrs. Padelford's experience was the talk of the society people of Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Padelford not long after this secured a divorce. The woman was destined to become more widely known than her millionaire ex-husband. She decided to go on the stage, and it is said Mr. Padelford paid her $20,000 to drop his name. Taking the name of Bettina Girard, she made her début in the "Princess of Trebizonde." She almost immediately married John J. Rafael, a comic-opera tenor, from whom she obtained a divorce. She later on married an actor named Harrison J. Wolfe. This contract lasted two weeks, and again she was divorced. She is now in New-York.

Mr. Padelford, after securing his divorce, spent two years in New-York, and then went abroad. While in Europe he met Miss Edythe Scott Grant and married her about a year and a half ago. The honeymoon was spent in the Riviera, and for the last few months Mr. and Mrs. Padelford had lived in Paris.

ORDER FOR A PRIEST'S ARREST.

Mrs. Lynch Says the Rev. Patrick McDonald Defrauded Her.

An order was granted by Justice Smith in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the arrest of the Rev. Patrick McDonald, who at one time was attached to St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on Court Street, Brooklyn. The order was granted upon the application of Mrs. Mary Lynch, who declares that the priest defrauded her of $1,487.

Mrs. Lynch declares she had a fit May 22, 1895, and was carried into a building at Court and Harrison Streets. The priest was summoned and administered the last rites of the Church, and at the same time obtained $5 in cash from her and got possession of her bank book on the Emigrants Savings Bank of this city. He subsequently, she declares, presented to her a paper which she signed, and which she alleges she did not then know the contents of, but which was an assignment of her property to him.

The order of arrest was given to Sheriff Buttling to serve, but a Deputy Sheriff was unable to find the priest yesterday, he being out of town.

BRIDGE MEETING NOT HELD.

Receipts in May $104,213, $3,840 Less than in May, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was to have been held yesterday, but owing to the fact that there was not a quorum present the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, June 24, at 11 o'clock.

President Howell, Controller Palmer, and Trustees Henriques and Keeney were the only members present. Gen. James Jourdan and President Uhlmann of the elevated railroads were present, and urged the Trustees to accept their proposition to run cars over the bridge. They said they believed they would be able to overcome all the objections that had been brought forward against the proposition.

The report of the Secretary showed that the receipts for the month of May were $104,213.61—$3,840.72 less than the receipts in May, 1895. The receipts from the bridge railroad were $96,301.53, and from the carriageways $7,912.08.

The expenditures for the month were $185,945.26. Balance on hand and in bank June 1, $135,704.90.

Mother Dead and Son Dying.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—Some weeks ago Mrs. Wallace Persons of Cherry Creek complained of her husband's attention to a young woman who lived near by. Persons beat his wife, and was sent to jail for three months. Saturday night Mrs. Persons observed her son, a young man, in company with the same woman, and went home and took a heavy dose of arsenic. The son, when he learned of this, was filled with remorse and took a dose of strychnine. The mother died Sunday, and the son is in a critical condition.

A NEW COURT IN HARLEM

CIVIL JUSTICE DAVENPORT OPENS IT IN THE "OLD WHITE CHURCH."

After Brief Proceedings Court Was Adjourned Until Thursday—Its Corps of Officers—Historical Sketch of the Old Church That Has Been Leased by the City—It Was Built by a Carpenter, Who Preached in It Many Years.

The Thirteenth Judicial District Court was formally opened yesterday morning in the "Old White Church," at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, by Civil Justice James P. Davenport.

The proceedings were declaratory and brief, and the court adjourned to Thursday morning. Beyond action in cases of supplementary proceedings and like business, the court is not likely to do much before June 18, when the first summons cases may be heard.

The court was created by Chapter 715 of the Laws of 1896, and Justice Davenport was appointed two weeks ago by Gov. Morton to serve until Jan. 1, 1898. The jurisdiction of the court is that part of Manhattan Island north of One Hundred and Tenth Street and west of Ninth Avenue, and it thus relieves the Ninth Judicial District, Justice Fallon's.

The officers of the new court are: Clerk—Adolphe N. Du Mahaut; Assistant Clerk—Robert Andrews; Stenographer—James H. Fish; Attendants—Samuel B. Bowne and Valentine J. Hahn; janitor—Thomas H. McCarrick. A very handsome black-and-white cat, in which Justice Davenport is much interested and for whose comfort Janitor McCarrick will have special care, is also an attaché.

The Court house is a substantial old structure of Corinthian architecture. Its last occupant was the Minqua Club—the members of which have not yet determined where they will go. The courtroom yesterday was an anteroom on the first floor, but court will be held on the second floor as soon as the floor can be arranged. The rooms of the Justice and Clerks will be on the first floor. The Court House was leased by the Sinking Fund Commissioners from the Rev. Anthony Kesseler, pastor of St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Church, there being a clause in the lease to the Minqua Club which invalidated it if the building were selected for a Court House.

The Court House of the new Thirteenth Judicial District, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, has a history that is part of old New-York.

The ground on which it, St. Joseph's Church, and Pastor Kesseler's residence stand was a part of the old Molenoar farm, "west of Harlem Lane." The farm was of eighty-four acres, and its boundaries were: North, the meadow called Matty David's," east by Peter Ollinus, south by "the highway," and west by Capt. De Key. There is a record that in 1784 there was still a mortgage of £300 on the farm, and that in 1789 it was sold by John Ray, Master in Chancery, to John Ttus, for £855—$4,275.

Passing over several changes in the title to the property, Jacob Sherman, in 1852, sold a portion of it, 100 feet by 100 feet, for $1,200, to the Manhattanville Presbyterian Society, and then came the era of the eccentric and zealous carpenter and preacher, George Smith. He was the heart and soul of the Trustees, their factotum, a fiery and eloquent man in the pulpit, a consummate artisan, and a prominent character. Incidentally, it may be stated that he was the trusted business agent of Mrs. Sherman, a pillar of the Presbyterian Church, and conspicuous in its workings, who was accused of poisoning four husbands.

Smith built what is now the Court House, and built it well, and preached in it until he died. The Manhattanville Presbyterian Society sold the property in 1875 to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York. Father Kesseler bought the property in 1888. It was then leased to the Manhattanville Club. In 1893 it became the headquarters of the Minqua Club, a Tammany Hall social organization.

THE JUDGE HOLT WILL CASE.

Evidence to Show that the Document Is a Forgery.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The fourth week of the legal contest over the estate of the late Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt, began this morning. Prof. H. N. Carvalho, the New-York handwriting expert, testified to demonstrate that the mysterious will by which the estate is bequeathed away from the natural heirs was not written or signed by Judge Holt. He showed where it was altogether unlike Judge Holt's writing, and explained at considerable detail the discrepancies between it and other letters and documents concededly written by the Judge.

Prof. Carvalho, by a chemical test in court, showed that the ink with which the will was written was not manufactured until about ten years ago, although the will is dated in 1873; nor was any paper of the kind made for at least ten years after the date of the alleged will. The expert declared that the signature as witness of Gen. Sherman's wife was also a forgery, executed by the same person who had forged the entire document.

It was also developed in the course of the testimony that all Judge Holt's letters of 1873 and thereabout were dried by sanding, while the will was not.

THE PRETTY WIT OF CAPTAIN PAUL JONES.

By CLINTON ROSS.

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PART I.

Many things are told of that redoubtable adventurer Paul Jones—whom I knew well—to concede him with Mr. Jefferson and Dr. Franklin the most supreme merit as a man of resource.

Made as he was with the tireless spirit of effort, it was to be expected that he should end as he did, disappointed in his career. I know of nothing sadder, more tragical, than the end of that poor chevalier of the Order of Merit of Louis XVI. who had been a most doughty Captain in our navy, and an Admiral among the Russians, where political intrigue obscured his ability, dying as he did in Paris, in 1792. I like to think of him better as I knew him in the fame that the victory of the Bon Homme Richard over the Serapis had secured him—when he took on rather the manner of a beau, assumed fine airs, sported the sword the King had given him, was petted by the ladies—even by Marie Antoinette, then in the fine heyday of her gayety before her sad end. I mean the time when he had his celebrated affair with la Comtesse de Bourbon, and with Mme. Thellison.

For this little swarthy fellow, with his peering eye, his boasting over the greatness of the republic he served so well, was ever the admirer of a petticoat when its wearer was fair. I am told he had several duels on his hands on that account, of one of which and its mysterious cause Dr. Franklin himself has preserved the account.

But there is another—one between himself and one of the fairest, cleverest, most charming, and dangerous women of the Court at Versailles, which I have never seen recorded, and which I will put down as I had it myself from the great Captain's lips.

The lady was la Comtesse Hortense Le Fevre, a rich young widow, and who, besides Capt. Paul, had many aspirants to her favor, among others Lord Whittlesey of the English Foreign Office. In the end she became, as you will remember, the Countess of Whittlesey, the mother of the present Earl, (1813.)

Now, at that time the English were piqued at Capt. Jones, would not allow him any merits excepting of the Capt. Kidd order, and dearly wished to catch him that they might swing him from a yardarm.

Well, Capt. Jones, just then idle, and because he was a man who must have some activity, even if it were playing with the fire of the devil, found time for many affairs, as I have said. Among others, he conceived a passion for Mme. Le Fevre. She was of medium height, fair, plump, with the most bewitching lips, and enticing gray eyes, always exquisitely gowned among Marie Antoinette's ladies—always most proficient at the affected simplicity that played about The Little Trianon.

And behold our swarthy American Captain, the great son of a Scotch gardener, sighing for her, until all the Court noticed it and made sport of him, and called him Mme. le Comtesse's "Poor Paul." And Madame herself liked it all, counting him but one more victim. But she played him off, as she did many other gentlemen, French, Italian, Germans, and Russians, who wrote verses to her and called her the fair, cruel, cold le Fevre, after the fashion of that day, when the sentimentality, as M. Rousseau so well expressed it, but hid the horrid seriousness of the time under this veneer all "out of joint."

She smiled, as I say, on all; had no favorite; flirted and encouraged just enough without suffering scandal to touch her skirts. And in the meantime, though no one knew it, she had become secretly plighted to Lord Whittlesey. It would not have been prudent for a lady who courted popularity at Versailles at this period to have confessed a penchant for an Englishman.

Now, while our Captain was a shrewd fellow on the quarter-deck, he was a simpleton where a woman was concerned, as many brave men before and since have been. More than simple, he was as vain as a peacock over his achievement in this direction.

And so one night after a great affair at Court, when Mme. la Comtesse had been particularly cold, he was not surprised on returning to his lodging to find a pretty scented note on his table, in Mme. Le Fevre's handwriting, by all the gods of love and war. He puffed up indeed after all the chagrin of defeat. "You never can tell about a woman," he muttered. "When her manner is distant she sometimes likes you most." And with this trite reflection, which shows how silly a really brave man may be when out of his element, the doughty Captain opened the note, which read:

My Dear Captain: If you will be at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening entirely alone at the house with the carved griffins on the Rue Richelieu you will learn that the admiration of a brave and famous sailor is appreciated. Raise the knocker three times in quick succession. HORTENSE LE F.

He Was Not Surprised to Find a Pretty Scented Note in Mme. Le Fevre's Handwriting.

For a moment, despite all his vanity about his achievements with the sex, Capt. Jones wondered. Could it be true? But there was the note and her name.

If Capt. Jones had been himself he never would have run into the snare. Yet possibly he was, after all, his simple, natural self, the gardener's son, not quite to the manner born—a bit too vain—too credulous of his possible achievement with great ladies.

The long next day dragged. He powdered his hair and put on his gayest costume, and the fine sword Louis XVI. had given him in compliment of the victory of Le Bon Homme Richard; then when near the hour he sallied forth to keep the appointment, for he never doubted that his charmer awaited him.

The house, a building of the Fourth Henry's time, he often had noticed. For with the curiously carved griffins at each side of the door, bearing the arms of a former Prince of Conde, it was unmistakable.

Now, as he took his eager way through the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCK EXCHANGE CIRCLES PERVADED WITH GLOOM.

Business Extremely Light, but the Course of Prices Downward—Satisfaction over the Coming Adjournment of Congress—Final Call on the Depository Banks—Regular Dividends on Sugar Declared—Sharp Flurry in Wheat.

MONDAY—P. M.

Gloom prevailed in Stock Exchange circles to-day. The volume of business was only slightly in excess of 100,000 shares, and the bulk of it was done in a few specialties. Prices were heavy from the opening, although it was not until the final hour that the decline became marked. The losses averaged about ⅝ of a point.

The passage of the General Deficiency bill by the Senate to-day, the House having taken similar action on Saturday last, was received with gratification because it was felt that the final obstacle to an early adjournment of Congress had been removed. The final call by the Secretary of the Treasury on the depository banks for the funds held by them in connection with the recent bond issue was made to-day, and will withdraw from the city banks about $4,500,000. The supply of money, however, is so plentiful that the call attracted little attention. The Sugar Directors to-day declared the regular dividends—3½ per cent. on the preferred for the half year (except on that part of the issue entitled to 1¾ per cent. quarterly) and 3 per cent. on the common. Nothing was announced as to the much talked of extra distribution. Sugar stock weakened on the announcement and closed at 123½, a net loss of a point. Wheat opened strong, and advanced to 63¼ for the July option, then broke to 60⅛, and closed at 60⅝, a net decline of a cent a bushel. The market was said to be full of selling orders as a result of the advance of 8 cents within a week. Thoman's report for June shows the condition of Winter wheat to be 74.5, against 80.4 in May and 73.2 in June last year. The condition of Spring wheat is given as 95.5, against 96 last June. The acreage of Spring wheat is placed at 11,326,000, against 11,427,000 last year, but this year's area is said to be on less fertile ground. There was taken for export only $100,000 gold.

American Tobacco was the most active stock of the day, and it was under sharp manipulation. It opened at 64⅝, advanced to 66, and closed at 65¼, a net gain of ⅝. Tennessee Coal and Iron was lower, its first sale being 1⅜ points. The other industrials scored fractional losses. The Grangers lost large fractions. Jersey Central lost 2⅜ points on small transactions. Reading also was heavy, closing at 8⅝. Pacific Mail declined 1¼ points on 900 shares. The general list was generally lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4¼@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½ per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $68,930,176; balances, $4,868,671; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $918,066.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9/16@13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69c. There were sales of 60,000 ounces at 69@68¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Exports from Jan. 1	$87,286,324	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Imports for same period	19,200,062	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net exports	$18,080,262			
Net exports to date, 1895	14,266,650			
Net exports to date, 1894	45,189,402			
Net exports to date, 1893	63,439,907			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝; and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—8c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 63⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝ to 34⅝; St. Paul, ⅝ to 78¼; Reading, ¼ to 4⅝, and Louisville & Nashville, ⅛ to 50 ⅝. Advanced—New-York Central, ⅛ to 98⅜. Erie sold at 14½; Illinois Central at 95⅝, and Atchison at 15⅝. British consols declined ⅛ to 113 1-16 for money, and 113 3-16 for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The subscription books for the $5,100,000 Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company five per cent. gold bonds offered simultaneously in New-York and London by J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co. were opened yesterday and will be closed to-day. It is stated that the subscriptions received so far exceed the entire issue, the majority being subscribed in London.

—H. Amy & Co. ask dissatisfied five per cent. bondholders of the Oregon Improvement Company to send their names and addresses to them that steps may be taken for mutual protection.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The local market was irregular. The tractions closed at fractional declines. The industrials were stronger, with Storage Battery the feature. The common sold up to 31 and closed at 30½, a net gain of 1 per cent. United Gas Improvement closed unchanged at 71½. Welsbach gained ¼ and Pennsylvania Heat common ⅜. There was good support to Lehigh Valley at an advance of 1 per cent. At the close the general market was feverish.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd	5	12	5	12
Ralto Traction	18¼	18⅜	18½	18⅝
Cambria	40	41½	40¾	41½
Choctaw	6	6⅝	5¾	6⅛
Con. Trac. stock	..	..	24½	.24
Electric Storage	30¼	30¾	29½	29⅝
Electric Storage pf	31¾	32	31¼	31½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Hestonville	..	..	53½	..
Hestonville pf	..	65	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Indianapolis	21	22	21½	..
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	21½	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	40	41	40	41½
Lehigh Valley	32⅜	33⅜	32½	32⅞
Met. Traction	105¾	106¾	106¼	107¼
Northern Central	69	70	69	70
Northern Pacific	3⅜	3½	4¼	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf	13⅞	14	14¾	15⅛
Pennsylvania	52¾	53¼	52⅝	52⅞
Penn. L., H. & P	14¼	14½	14⅝	14⅞
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	15	15½	15	15½
Penn. Steel	..	22	..	24½
Penn. Steel pf	..	52	..	50½
Phila. Traction	70	70⅜	70¼	70⅝
Phil. & Erie	..	20	16	20
Reading	4 5-16	4 7-16	4¼	4 9-16
Rochester Railway	24	..	24	..
Union Traction, $10 pd	17⅝	18	18½	18⅝
United Cos. of N. J	236¾	240	..	240
United Gas Imp	71	71¾	71¼	71⅝
W. N. Y. & P	2	2½	2	2½
Welsbach	49½	50	49¼	50½
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2¼	2½
Welsbach Commercial	..	27	..	27
Welsbach Commercial pf	..	67	..	66½
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	79	80	79	80
N. J. Con. 5s	83¼	84	83¼	84
Newark Pass. 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104
People's Traction 6s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74	74½	74½	74⅝

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	54½	54½	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛	54½	54⅝	200
*American Sugar Refineries	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅞	—1	123⅝	123⅞	17,380
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103⅝	104½	103¾	104½	+ ⅜	104	105	551
American Tobacco	64⅜	66	64⅜	65¼	+ ⅝	65	65½	19,500
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛	97	99	20
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛	14¼	14⅜	1,330
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝	21½	22	900
Atlantic & Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	200
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	18	18	..	17⅞	18	900
Bay State Gas	28½	29	28	28	..	27⅝	28	800
*Brooklyn R. T.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	..	24	24⅜	300
Canada Southern	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛	50	50½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛	15⅜	15⅝	210
Colorado Coal & Iron	68⅜	68⅜	67½	67½	— ⅜	67⅝	68	1,640
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	77½	77⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅜	77⅛	77¼	5,240
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅞	106¼	104¾	104¾	— ⅝	104⅝	105⅛	865
C., M. & St. P.	76½	76½	76	76	— ⅜	76	76⅛	8,245
C., M. & St. P. pf	128	128	128	128	+ ⅛	127	128	362
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	69½	69⅝	— ⅜	69½	69⅝	2,300
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛	33⅛	33¼	300
Cleveland., Lorain & Wheeling	51	51	51	51	— ⅛	51	53½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛	26	26½	100
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼	16	17	100
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol. pf.	56	56	56	56	..	54	60	10
Consolidated Gas Company	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	..	154½	155½	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	..	47½	48¼	50
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	9	9	9	..	8⅝	9¼	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in pd.	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛	16¾	17	905
General Electric	32⅞	33	32	32½	— ⅜	32½	32⅝	2,825
Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	8	8¼	100
Laclede Gas	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛	23¼	23½	300
Lake Erie & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛	18	18¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛	70	71	100
Lake Shore	151	151½	151	151½	+ ⅛	150⅝	152⅛	225
Long Island	78	78	78	78	+1	76	78	320
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅜	49¼	49¾	4,000
Manhattan Con.	104⅞	106	104¾	104¾	— ⅝	104¼	104⅝	965
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	..	67⅝	69	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—1	23⅞	24¼	625
Missouri Pacific	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23	..	22⅝	23⅜	2,825
*National Lead Co. pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛	88½	89	2,660
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	105⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅝	103⅝	104	100
New-York Central	96¾	96¾	96	96	— ⅝	96	96⅛	1,120
New-York, New-Haven & H	175½	175½	175½	175½	..	176	177	45
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	— ½	12	13	105
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	..	70	80	1
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅝	31¾	32½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24	24	24	..	23⅜	24¼	100
Norfolk & West. pf., 2d in. pd.	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛	10	11	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..	5¼	5⅝	250
Nor. Pacific, 1st in. pd.	4⅜	4⅜	3½	3½	—1	3⅜	3⅝	2,800
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝	14	14⅜	1,227
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛	..	..	200
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛	24⅜	25	575
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜	8⅝	8⅞	2,700
St. Louis & S. F. Rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	..	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	3½	4½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¼	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1	9	9½	1,040
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42½	42	42	— ¼	42	42½	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124	+1	124	125	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ¼	19	19½	300
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..	8⅞	9¼	340
Southern Railway pf	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	..	28¼	28⅞	1,240
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	25½	24¼	24¾	— ⅜	24½	24⅝	7,335
Texas Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	7½	8	100
Toledo & Ohio Central	32	32	32	32	—⅜	30	35	170
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼	7	7¼	900
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	3	3	3	3	..	3	3¼	100
U. S. Cordage pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	9¾	10¼	120
*United States Leather	8¼	8¼	8	8	..	8	8½	1,350
*United States Leather pf	63¾	63¾	63⅛	63¼	— ⅜	63½	63¾	1,500
United States Rubber	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ⅛	20¾	21½	200
United States Rubber pf	83	83	83	83	+1	80½	81½	220
Wabash pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛	16¼	16½	900
West. Union Telegraph	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛	85	85¼	183
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	9⅝	9⅞	1,300
Total sales								101,421

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛	68⅝	69⅛	60,000

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	1,000	114½	114½
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s	1,000	57⅜	57½
	2,000	57½	57½
	8,000	58	58
	5,000	78⅛	78⅝
	7,000	78¼	78¾
Adjustment 4s	50,000	40⅜	40⅜
	10,000	40½	40½
Atlantic & Pac 1nc	5,000	11⅞	11⅞
	1,000	12	12
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	1,000	115½	115½
Brooklyn Elev 2d	1,000	51½	51½
Bklyn, W & N Y C 5s	8,000	100	100
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	5,000	106	106
Canada South'n 2d	2,000	104½	104½
Central of N J gen 5s	1,000	119½	119½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	2,000	107	107
	14,000	107¼	107¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	74	74
	1,000	73¾	73¾
	10,000	73	73
Chic, B & Q cons 7s	3,000	119½	119½
Chic G L & C Co 1st	4,000	93	93
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	3,000	43½	43½
	8,000	42⅝	42⅝
Chic & N'thwern 25 yr deb 5s	4	¾	¾
	53½	..	53½
Hestonville pf	65	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	40	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
Indianapolis	21	22	21½
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	21½	21½
Lehigh Navigation	40	41	40
Lehigh Valley	32⅜	33⅜	32½
Met. Traction	105¾	106¾	106¼
Northern Central	69	70	69
Northern Pacific	3⅜	3½	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	13⅞	14	14¾
Pennsylvania	52¾	53¼	52⅝
Penn. L., H. & P.	14¼	14½	14⅝
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	15	15½	15
Penn. Steel pf	..	52	..
Phila. Traction	70	70⅜	70¼
Phil. & Erie	..	20	16
Reading	4 5-16	4 7-16	4¼
Rochester Railway	24	..	24
Union Traction, $10 pd	17⅞	18	18½
United Cos. of N. J	236¾	240	..
United Gas Imp	71	71¾	71¼
W. N. Y. & P	2	2½	2
Welsbach	49½	50	49¼
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2¼
Welsbach Commercial	..	27	..
Welsbach Commercial pf	..	67	..
BONDS.			
Indianapolis 5s	79	80	79
N. J. Con. 5s	83¼	84	83¼
Newark Pass. 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾
People's Traction 6s	94¼	94½	94¼
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74	74½	74½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000	57⅜	57⅜
	2,000	57½	57½
	8,000	58	58
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	8,000	87¾	87¾
Northn Ohio 1st 6s	10,000	102	102
North Pac 1st 6s	5,000	117½	117½
	10,000	117½	117½
	1,000	117⅝	117⅝
	8,000	117⅝	117⅝
	17,000	117⅜	117⅜
North Pac 1st Reg	5,000	117½	117½
	10,000	117⅝	117⅝
	15,000	117⅝	117⅝
	20,000	117⅝	117⅝
Nor Pac 2d Coup Tr Co ctfs assented	20,000	114	114
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co ctfs assented	12	83¾	83¾
	10,000	16⅜	16⅜
	24,000	16½	16½
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs	7,000	111⅜	111⅜
	1,000	101	101
Oregon Impvmt 1st	2,000	83¾	83¾
Ore Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs	10,000	16⅜	16⅜
	24,000	16½	16½
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs	7,000	111⅜	111⅜
	1,000	101	101
People's G & C Chic 1st cons 6s	4,000	99	99
Phil & Reading 1st Prf Inc Trust Co certfs, 1st installment pd	10,000	27½	27½
	25,000	27	27
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs, 1st instlmt pd	20,000	12	12
Phil & Reg gen 4s Tr Co ctfs stm assd	31,000	78¾	78¾
	4,000	79	79
	1,000	78⅞	78⅞
	2,000	78¾	78¾
Tr Co ctfs unstmpd assented	10,000	90	90
Pitts & W'n 1st	1,000	75½	75½
Rich & Danv'e 6s	3,000	120½	120½
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	5,000	101⅜	101⅜
St L & S F G M 6s	4,000	118	118
St L, Southw 2d Inc	5,000	26½	26½
	6,000	25	25
St Paul M & M 1st Con 6s, reduced to 4½s	1,000	106	106
Scioto Val & N E 4s	5,000	82	82
	5,000	82½	82½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	5,000	92¼	92¼
	4,000	92	92
South Ry 1st 5s	5,000	92⅝	92⅝
	3,000	92½	92½
Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co ctfs	6,000	84	84
Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	96⅜	96⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	6,000	94⅜	94⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1896	3,000	104½	104½
Union Pac 6s, 1897	8,000	104⅜	104⅜
Manhattan	207		
Mechanics'	185		
Merchants'	134		
Metropolis	410		
Mount Morris	98		
National Union	200⅛		
New-Amsterdam	190		
New-York	234		
Ninth National	112		
Pacific	178		
Park	265		
Republic	146		
Seaboard National	167		
Shoe & Leather	95		
State of N. Y.	105		
Third National	104		
Western National	110¼		

There were sales of 20 shares of Park at 266, 50 shares Ninth National at 112, and 20 shares Mount Morris at 100.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	30	..
American Surety Company	198	210
American Typefounders'	5⅝	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	99	..
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
‡Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	180	175
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	162	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	7¼	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	106
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	91	92
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	70
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	..
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Co	..	⅞
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	700	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	90	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	285	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90½	92½
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
‡Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	162	..
*Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
*Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1910	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
National Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	80	90
Newburg Electric pf	97	100
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	..	2¾
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stock	..	1¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37½	38¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	90	92
N. Y., G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	125½
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
North Shore Traction pf	75	80
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 6s	100	102
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Postal Telegraph & Cable	86	88
Pratt & Whitney	12	15
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	42
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	83	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	63
Standard Gas	78	79½
Standard Gas pf	98	..
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
*Standard Oil Trust	259	261
†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	..	177
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	310	320
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	..
Trenton Potteries	70	7⅝
Trenton Potteries pf	47	50
Trow Directory pf	67	69
Union Ferry stock	67	69
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	103¼	105
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	..
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
United Electric Light

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said instalment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS, OF THE
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY,
deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of June 15, 1894.

The proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-named bonds having resulted in a decree for the sale of the property, and such sale having been set for the early part of July, 1896, the undersigned Committee have formulated a plan for the purchase of the property for the exclusive benefit of those bond or certificate holders who assent thereto and pay the assessment thereby prescribed. A copy of the circular embodying such plan can be obtained from The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, where the assessment thereby provided is payable.

ONLY THOSE PAYING THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSENTING TO SUCH PLAN IN THE MANNER THEREIN PROVIDED ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1896, will be entitled to participate, except in the discretion of the committee and on payment of such penalty as it may fix. Holders of a large majority of bonds having already assented thereto, the success of the plan is assured. Those desiring to participate must act promptly.

New-York, June 1, 1896.

E. C. BENEDICT,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
THOMAS B. WILLIAMS,
S. L. PARRISH,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
} COMMITTEE.

VICTOR MORAWETZ,
F. K. PENDLETON,
Counsel.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offers not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 43-100 dollars, ($11,095.43.) Bids will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15th, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET,
} COMMITTEE.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

Oregon Improvement Company
5 o/o Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization as presented by the Committee are requested to send their names to the undersigned, that steps may be taken for their mutual protection and advantage.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of dealing in bonds and other securities and a general banking and brokerage business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: EDWARD D. SHEPARD, residing in South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and AUGUSTUS T. POST residing in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, is the special partner.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner AUGUSTUS T. POST has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars, ($40,000.)

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of May, 1896, and the period at which it shall terminate is the 1st day of May, 1901, being a period of five years.

6. That the principal place of business of the said partnership shall be situated in the City, County, and State of New-York.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of April, 1896. EDWARD D. SHEPARD,
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

In the presence of
ALFRED ELY,
ALFRED E. AUSTIN.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 1st day of May, 1896, before me personally appeared EDWARD D. SHEPARD and AUGUSTUS T. POST, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally duly acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD D. SHEPARD, being duly sworn, says that he is the general partner named in the annexed certificate, and that the sum of Forty thousand dollars, specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the said special partner in said certificate named, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in in cash, in gold coin.

EDWARD D. SHEPARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1896. JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys, 20 Nassau St., New-York. my12-1aw6wTu

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New-York.
The annual election for Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Secretary.
New-York, May 29, 1896.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, May 29th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1896. Poll open from 12 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Venetian Blind Company will be held at the company's office, No. 304 Hudson Street, New-York City, on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1896, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
C. W. STUART, Secretary.
New-York, June 1st, 1896.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 1, 1896.
The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, June 16, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1892.
70 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
100 shs. American Waltham Watch Co.
621 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
100 shs. International Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
50 shs. Central Pacific R. R. Co.
19 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
42 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Washington Life Ins. Co.
28 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
15 shs. 4th National Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. pref'd.
50 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
132 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
17 shs. Central R. R. Co. of New-Jersey.
$1,500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey Consid. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1899.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1945.
79 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
$4,700 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds.
80-100 of a sh. Long Island Traction Co.
45 shs. Equitable Trust Co., New-London, Conn.
18 shs. Swarthmore College.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 7 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1902.
$1,500 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Skg. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 3d Mtge. Bds., Reorg. Trust Co. Certf.
$500 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1912.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
3 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. 2d pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (Hypd.)
$100 Harlem Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
15 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
230 shs. Mapes Reeves Construction Co. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Kingston Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated May 1, 1883, due May 1, 1903, Coupons May 1894 and May 1896, Coupons in default and attached to bonds.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Canada Cattle Car Co. pfd., (Hypd.)
400 shs. New-York Air Brake Co.
$164,000 Eames Vacuum Brake Co., Watertown, N. Y., first Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1904, August, 1894, Coups. on.
655 shs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
50 shs. Tradesmen's & Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Chatham Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
33 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$7,000 B'klyn and Middleville R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. (Cedar Rapids and Mo. River 3d Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$5,000 National Cordage Co. 6 p. c. Trust Liq. Certf.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Love Electric Traction Co.
$27,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)
*$21,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)
$17,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, June 9, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Executors of estate of Josiah Solomon, deceased.)

200 shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co., $50 each.
$7,000 Pacific Railroad of Missouri 2d mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, issued July 1, 1871, extended to July 1, 1938.
$6,000 Canada Southern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of issue Jan., 1878.
$5,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway Co. 5 per cent. Bonds, extended to May 1, 1897.
Judgment in favor of Josiah Solomon against Ferdinand Mayer and Benjamin Mayer, $5,440.18, N. Y. Common Pleas. Docketed April 3, 1885.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
130,000 shares Gloster Mining Co., (Montana,) $5 each.
20 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co., $100 each.
20 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New-York, June 8, 1896.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 16th next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY.
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on June 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 4th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 6th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, June 10th, and reopen on Thursday, June 25th, 1896.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
for $1,283,909.84 of Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until
THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$554,505.04 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring the lands known as Saint John's Cemetery, in the Ninth Ward, for the use of public park, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.
250,000.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.
283,694.80 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.
195,650.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

The principal of and the interest on the said Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. For full information, see City Record.
ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 5, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Office, Governor's Island, N. Y., June 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 7, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Forage, Fuel, Electric Material and Supplies, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Capt. FRANK HEATH, Ord. Dept.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., June 8, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., JULY 8, 1896, for furnishing Fuel, Building Materials, Tools, Hardware Supplies, Paints, Oils, Forage, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ord. Dept. Comdg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT ACTIVE AND EXCITED, WITH PRICES IRREGULAR.

Foreign Houses Bought Early and Local Longs Realized Freely—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady — Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Was Unsettled and Only Moderately Active—Coffee Dull and Higher.

Considerable excitement attended the day's trading in wheat, and the bulls had the advantage until the afternoon, when free realizing here and at the West caused a sharp break in prices and a weak close. Provisions were also unsettled and closed lower. Cotton was in fair local demand at irregular prices. Coffee was dull and offered less freely.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33½@ 33½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.65
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.35 @ 4.45
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 1-16@ 5 3-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited, with prices very irregular; opening at an advance of ½@¾c on better cables, declining ½@¾c on foreign selling and weak Western markets, advancing 1⅛@2c on shorts covering, declining 2@2¾c on general liquidation, and closing weak at ¼@½c under Saturday.....Spot Rio in light demand at unsettled prices, closing firm. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 8½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth at 5½c over July, free on board, afloat.... Clearances hence, 98,349 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 196,987 bushels; receipts, 217,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 383,713 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 258,413 bushels, or to 2,195,024 bushels, (3,769 bushels contract red and 1,029,069 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 136,000 bushels afloat.) The visible supply showed a decrease of 108,000 bushels, or to 50,147,000 bushels, against 49,765,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c, declined ¾c, and closed steady at ¾c loss, with a very slow trade, and chiefly for local account....Spot was ¼c lower and moderately active. Sales, 80,500 bushels, including to shippers 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 34¾@35¼c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 36½c, free on board; the trade bought 2,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do. 34¾c, delivered; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 36¼c, delivered; 1,000 bushels yellow at 36c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 34½c, elevator....Receipts, 99,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 123,689 bushels....Clearances hence, 173,335 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,444 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 250,675 bushels, or to 1,300,467 bushels, (277,481 bushels No. 2 and 13,200 bushels steamer mixed.).... The visible supply shows an increase of 962,000 bushels, or to 9,867,000 bushels, against 11,583,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, following corn and on realizing....Spot were moderately active and easy, with only a light export demand....Sales, 100,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 60,000 bushels for export, at 26½c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c, with 10,000 bushels for export, at 24½c, free on board; No. 3, 21¾@23c; rejected, white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24½@28½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 390,800 bushels; export, 61,948 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 163,897 bushels, or to 1,593,829 bushels, (412,284 bushels No. 2 white and 426,985 bushels No. 2).....The visible supply shows an increase of 12,000 bushels, or to 8,315,000 bushels, against 8,749,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@ ..	67¼
July	7,885,000	67 1-16@69 7-16	67⅛
August	10,000	66¾@67¾	66¾
September	8,195,000	66 9-16@68 15-16	66⅝
December	2,945,000	68½@70½	68½
Total	19,035,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@ ..	33¾
July	40,000	34¾@34¾	34¾
September	45,000	35⅝@35 11-16	35⅝
October	75,000	36 @36¾	36
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@ ..	22¾
July	40,000	23 @23¼	23

FLOUR—Market steadier, with the early advance in wheat, with an increased demand from the home trade. Sales, 41,000 bbls, including of City Mills 12,800 bbls patents, 7,125 bbls clears, 400 bbls extra, and 150 bbls fine, at full prices; 8,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.65, 500 sacks straights at $3.35, 1,400 bbls Winter patents at $3.80@$3.90, 4,500 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.65, 950 sacks No. 1 at $2.70, 300 sacks superfine at $2.15, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, 150 bbls fine at $2.05, 1,500 bbls clear at $3.40@$3.50, and 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3....Arrivals, 8,890 bbls and 12,405 sacks; exports, 5,490 bbls and 13,870 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,342 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western at 42@42½c, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.40; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65@67c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was an unsettled and easier market. Whatever short interest there may be, or desire on the part of certain distributors to buy, it was not shown on yesterday's trading. Those parties who could sell large lots were not anxious to get bids, preferring to await developments, but there were others offering lots of 100 bbls or so of prime yellow at 25c, while 24½c was the best bid. There were sales of 250 bbls early in the day at desirable grade, at 25½c, but no sale was made of 8 tanks prime yellow, to arrive here, at 23c, which was an advance of about ½c. Crude, in barrels, had 19c bid, and was about nominal. Refined was in fair demand; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta.....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 43@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 8.—Oil closed at 1.13½, the only quotation to-day; Standard's price, 110.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—While grain was advancing in the early part of the day, the hog products were just steady, and later, on the sharp decline for grain, there was general yielding for pork, lard, and bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 20,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,191 bbls pork, 10,091,701 lb lard, 12,038,254 lb meats; same time last year, 5,329 bbls pork, 8,477,858 lb lard, 6,118,137 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week, 4,051 bbls pork, 8,474,853 lb lard, 16,654,790 lb meats; same time last year, 2,373 bbls pork, 5,302,392 lb lard, 15,582,922 lb meats.

LARD—Had very little attention in a speculative way to-day, even when grain was under sharp manipulation, while with it toward the close there was a decline of 5 points. Cash demands were not improved either at the West or in New-York, with exporters very indifferent, although considerable of the product is going out in the way of consignments; at the West June closed at 4.22½c; July was at 4.25@4.30c, closing at 4.27½c bid; September at 4.40@4.45c, closing at 4.42½c bid; October closed at 4.50c. Here there was dull demand for cash, with 4.45c quoted, nominal; July option nominal, 4.50c. City steam was firm, with sales of 160 tcs at 4.10c. Refined was slow; Continent at 4.75c; South American at 5.15c; Brazil kegs at 6.25c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were doing little, but met firm prices, taking 300 bbls. At the West there was a decline of 5@7½c, with little speculation, with June closing at $7.10, nominal; July was at $7.17½@$7.25, closing at $7.17½ bid; September at $7.50@$7.60, closing at $7.22½ bid; October closed at $7.37½.....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.75 for old, and $9@$9.50 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—There was a dull condition of business, with the situation as to prices nominal.....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4c; 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BACON—Was sold off 5 points on short ribs at the West, where there was slack trading, with June closing at 3.85c nominal; July was at 3.90@3.95c, closing at 3.90c; September at 4.02½@4.10c, closing at 4.05c.

BEEF—Shippers were light buyers, while prices were rather unsettled, except for choice export lots, which were firm.....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Were under slow attention from smokers; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were not changed in price....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4¼c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 5c, rips at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 54,996 head; same time last year, 38,483 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; active; firm to 5c higher; $3@$3.60; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,757 head; active; strong; $2.90@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.30@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,502 head; steady; $3@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $2.95@$3.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,986 head; strong; $2.90@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,003 head; $3@$3.35.

TALLOW—Trading was at a pause; the melters, especially those having the larger quantities, were holding off, partly in the belief that exporters to France would have to come in the market, and their bidding was for the present withheld in order to prevent an advance; however, there was no sign of buying interest thence for the day, even at 3¼c, at which price the last sale was made; English shippers could not pay that price, while the home demand was unimportant; 3¼c may be regarded as the nominal quotation; for country made moderate demand at 3¼c for prime, packages free.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were light offerings, with pressers firm in the belief that there was a short interest from shippers; 4 3-16c was bid from the local lard refiners, and 4¼c asked. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 5c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, and 5@10 points higher, through scarcity of sellers and a fair local demand. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M. —No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 10.60c, 1,000 bags at 10.65c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.10c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.95c; total, 4,000 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags December for September; total for day, 6,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.95@10.05c; February, 9.90@10c; March, 9.85@9.95c; April, 9.80@9.90c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.90@12c; July, 11.50@11.55c; August, 11@11.05c; September, 10.60@10.65c; October, 10.25@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.10@10.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active on local account, with prices unsettled and irregular, closing barely steady at 2@3 points decline on near months and 3@6 points up on new crop, with Liverpool 2½@3 points down....Spot was unchanged; sales, 3,684 bales to shippers and 136 bales to spinners, with 2,000 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling upl

packers', $3.55@$3.67½; mediums, $3.55@$3.57½; heavy, $3.45@$3.50; roughs, $2.90@$3; stags, $2@$2.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 7,800 head; total for week thus far, 12,400 head; for same time last week, 12,200 head; consigned through, 2,400 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 12,000 head; market opened very dull and lower; closed very dull and weak, with 10 loads, mostly sheep, unsold; fair to choice mixed sheep, $2.60@$3.50; culls and common, $1@$2.50; yearling lambs, culls to good, $2@$4.50; a few fancy, $4.70@$4.80; Spring lambs, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; culls and common, $2.50@$4; mixed export sheep, $3.50@$3.75.

EAST LIBERTY, June 8.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market steady; extra, $4.80; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.10@$4.20; tidy, $4@$4.10; common, $3@$3.50; rough, fat, $3@$3.85; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; heifers, $3@$4; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Veal calves, $4.50@$4.75; heavy to thin calves, $2@$3. Hogs—Receipts fair; market active; prime lightweights, $3.60@$3.65; best medium, $3.55@$3.60; common to fair, $3.50@$3.55; heavy hogs, $3.20@$3.25; rough, $2@$3. Sheep—Supply liberal; prices 10c lower on both sheep and yearlings; 75c lower on Spring lambs; 25c higher on veal calves; prime, $5.65@$5.70; good, $5.50@$5.60; fair, $5.10@$5.30; common, $2.50@$2.90; culls, $1@$2; choice yearlings, $4.20@$4.50; common to good yearlings, $3@$4; Spring lambs, $3@$5.25.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; market strong; light, $3.05@$3.20; medium, $3@$3.15; heavy, $2.95@$3.12½; pigs, $3@$3.22½. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market dull; native steers, best, $3.65@$3.90; fair to good, $3@$3.65; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.30; fair to good, $1.80@$2.90; bulls, $2.10@$3; stockers and feeders, $2.80@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.70@$3.45; calves, $4@$9. Sheep—Receipts, 3,700 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 546 head; market about steady; native steers, $2.90@$3.90; native cows, $2@$2.75; Texas steers, $2.75@$3.25; Texas cows, $2.25@$2.65. Hogs—Receipts, 3,640 head; market steady to strong; heavy, $3@$3.25; mixed, $2.90@$3.25; light, $2.90@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 8,503 head; market steady to strong; natives, $3.50@$3.85; Texas, $2@$3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.30@$4.35; stockers and feeders, $2.05@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3; calves, $3.25@$5.25; Texans, $2.10@$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 35,000 head; market firm and 5c higher, closing with the advance lost; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.20@$3.40; common to choice mixed, $3.15@$3.35; choice assorted, $3.45@$3.65; light, $3.30@$3.60; pigs, $2.60@$3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head; market easy and 10c lower; inferior to choice, $2.25@$4.40; lambs, $3.50@$6.35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 53s 9d; prime mess dull at 43s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 27s 6d; short-rib, about 25 lb, firm at 27s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb; firm at 23s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, firm at 22s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 23s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, steady at 23s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white, easy at 41s; do, colored, easy at 37s; American ordinary, new, dull at 36s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine not quoted. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 5d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 1½d; June easy at 3s 1½d; July easy at 3s 1½d; August easy at 3s 1½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at 25@45s. Receipts of wheat for the week for the United States, 20,800 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 16,900 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 26,200 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 55-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 55-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 55-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 49-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 44-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 45-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 46-64d, sellers.

LONDON, June 8—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° basis, and 12s 6d for Cuba muscovado, for fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 10s 9¾d; August, 11s 2¼d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 31s 9d per quarter, May shipment, via Cape, 32s.

NASSAU, N. P., June 8.—General business dull; sponge market nominal; pineapples higher; nothing more has been heard from derelict schooner Varuna, whose loss was cabled on May 31, except that salved lumber is on the way to this port.

ANTWERP, June 8.—Petroleum, 16f 25c, paid and sellers, for America.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 65 bales; exports, coastwise, 231 bales; sales, 35 bales; stock, 12,230 bales; net receipts since Sept. 1, 940 bales.

GALVESTON, June 8.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 38 bales, all to spinners; stock, 15,916 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 525 bales; gross, 633 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 97,272 bales.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather and rain, probably severe thunderstorms in western portion, easterly to southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather, probably followed by clearing; conditions favorable for severe local thunderstorms, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, conditions continue favorable for thunderstorms Tuesday, with indications for fair weather on Wednesday, not so warm, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. VIRGINIA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers and thunderstorms, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except local showers in western portion, southwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, possibly local showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, local thunderstorms, partly cloudy weather, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms in eastern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds, cooler in northwest portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, northerly to westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in eastern portion, northerly to easterly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, not so warm, variable winds. TENNESSEE, local rains, partly cloudy weather, cooler in western portions, variable winds. KENTUCKY, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northwesterly. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, threatening weather and rain and severe local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, probably fair Wednesday, fresh and brisk westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. OHIO, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler in western portion, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. INDIANA, local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, preceded in the early morning by local rains, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, followed by clearing weather, fresh and brisk northerly winds, cool in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, followed by fair weather, warmer in western portion, fresh to brisk northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the morning, light to fresh northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southeastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA, generally fair during the day, with northerly winds, slightly warmer. MINNESOTA, generally fair and warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. KANSAS, generally fair, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, except showers in northern portion, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly to westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, except showers in northeastern portion, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion.

The barometer has fallen, except over Minnesota and the Dakotas and on the Pacific coast, where it has risen slowly. The area of low pressure covers the lake region, the Ohio Valley, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States, attended by general rains and thunderstorms in the regions named. The barometer is lowest over the lower lake region; it is also low over Texas and north of Montana. The weather has been generally fair during the day in the Southern States, except near the East Gulf coast, and fair weather continues to the west of the Mississippi. The area of cloudiness covers the Northern States east of the Mississippi to-night. It is cooler in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and warmer in the Southwest and at Rocky Mountain stations. Threatening weather, with rain and thunderstorms, will continue from New-England east and the Middle Atlantic States westward over the lake region and the Ohio Valley. Fair weather probably will continue to the west of the Mississippi, with rising temperature in the Northwest.

Mayor Gleason Even with Mr. Knapp.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday refused to sign the warrant of City Treasurer Lucien Knapp for $823 for clerk hire in his office during the month of May. The Mayor, in refusing to sign the warrant, said that the claims should be presented to him individually instead of in bulk. The Mayor claimed that every one of the clerks should have a separate account, and that warrants should be drawn for all of them. The men holding the clerkships are under civil service rules, and this, Mayor Gleason says, is another reason why individual warrants should be made out. It is said that the reason the Mayor wouldn't sign the warrants was because the City Treasurer last month refused to honor warrants signed by the Mayor for the salaries of different officials.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New-York Grain Men to Fight Against Freight Differentials.

The members of the New-York grain trade who have been active lately in trying to induce the trunk-line railroads to modify the freight-rate differentials allowed to lines reaching Southern ports, propose to take the matter before the Inter-State Commerce Commission without delay.

There was a meeting of "the Executive Committee of the special committee of the Produce Exchange on freight discrimination against the Port of New-York" yesterday, and a long list of complaints against the several railroad lines, prepared by the Messrs. Baldwin and Blackmar, counsel to the committee, was passed upon and approved. There are about forty specifications in the list, and a formal request for a hearing has been sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is watching this fight with much interest, and a committee representing that body proposes to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and ask the privilege of criticising the attitude of the New-York grain men. Boston shippers regard the agitation now being made by the New-York Produce Exchange for the abolition of the Southern differentials as likely to lead to a discrimination against Boston.

Going to St. Louis via West Shore.

At a recent meeting of the Organization Committee of the McKinley League of the State of New-York, John E. Milholland, Chairman, it was decided to select the West Shore Railroad as the official route to and from the National Republican Convention in St. Louis, and arrangements have been made for two special trains, decorated with McKinley banners, to leave foot of Franklin Street at 9:30 A. M. and foot of West Forty-second Street, New-York, at 9:45 A. M., on Saturday, the 13th inst. Such trains will consist of Wagner sleeping and dining cars, and also an observation car, the latter containing the great petition, measuring twelve feet in diameter and containing 500,000 signatures. This document will be guarded by four McKinleyites in uniform.

Owing to the crowded condition of the hotels in St. Louis a great many will be unable to find such hotel accommodation as they might desire, and arrangements have been made by the Chairman of the committee whereby those who desire can occupy berths in the cars during their stay in St. Louis without extra expense. The cars will be placed in a location convenient to the Conventions Hall. These accommodations on the headquarters trains can be secured by applying to John E. Milholland, (McKinley Headquarters,) 29 East Twenty-second Street, New-York, or Mr. H. B. Jagoe, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, New-York, or to any agent of the West Shore Road.

Complaint of Kansas Shippers.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Col. William E. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was in the city yesterday, en route from Kansas City to Washington. In speaking of his work in Kansas City, Col. Morrison said he had been called there to listen to the complaint of Kansas shippers who thought higher rates were charged them than shippers at Kansas City and other large cities in that section. While not indicating what judgment he had arrived at regarding the justice of the complainants' case, he made one remark which was significant.

"Paul Morton," he said, "went out there to represent the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, but the Kansas people put him on the stand as their first witness. He said the Atchison brought twenty to forty cars of corn into Kansas City every day, but took none out. The inference," said the Colonel, "is that some other road must be carrying it out at the lower rate than the through rate from the original point of shipment should be."

Fast Train Delayed by Canalboat.

DOVER, N. J., June 8.—Train No. 3 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which reaches Dover at 11:11 o'clock A. M., is scheduled to not stop here, because, it is said, the train is run in opposition to the Black Diamond Express of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. North of the Dover station the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad crosses the Morris Canal on a drawbridge at grade, and the train on it has been delayed by an open draw to allow the passage of a canalboat. The Morris Canal is leased by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Long Island Presidency.

Friends of Charles M. Pratt, the Vice President of the Long Island Railroad, say that he is not inclined to accept the Presidency made vacant by the death of Mr. Corbin. He does not feel able to shoulder the responsibilities and arduous duties attendant upon that office. There is a widespread belief that George S. Edgell, Mr. Corbin's son-in-law, and for many years his confidential business man, will be elected President of the Long Island Road. Mr. Edgell now is present Treasurer of the railroad company.

Norfolk and Western Conference.

Chauncey M. Depew and President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad will to-day have a conference with Henry Fink, one of the receivers of the Norfolk and Western Railway with regard to the recent invitation extended to the Norfolk and Western to become a member of the Joint Traffic Association. The Messrs. Depew and Thomas, together with Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, comprise a special committee appointed by the Joint Traffic Board of Control to present to the Canadian Pacific and the Norfolk and Western managers reasons why those lines should join the association.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 64,108 tons, as against 40,311 tons in the previous week and 51,718 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 9,317 tons, the Michigan Central, 6,094 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,962; the Pan Handle, 7,937 tons; the Grand Trunk, 7,283 tons; the Wabash, 6,863 tons; the Nickel Plate, 6,244 tons; the Erie, 5,017 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 4,729 tons; the Big Four, 2,662 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Mayor Wanser of Jersey City and the Erie Railroad officials are considering a plan for elevating the Erie tracks through that city. The main difficulty is that the tunnel is about on a level with the river, but it is proposed to overcome this by converting the tunnel into an open cut and building two sets of tracks, one above the other. The upper tracks will be used for passenger traffic and the lower ones for freight. The ferry station will also be changed to an elevated structure, and the ferryboats will be converted into double-deckers.

—Considerable controversy has been caused in Sioux City, Iowa, by the published rumor that J. J. Hill, the Great Northern railroad magnate, was at the bottom of the resumption of operations on the Yankton and Norfolk road, and the new Missouri River Bridge at Yankton, S. D. Nelson D. Miller, Chief of Construction of the road, emphatically denies the reports, asserting that the necessary funds have been raised entirely by a syndicate of Eastern and English capitalists.

—It is reported that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is endeavoring to obtain direct connections between Western Wisconsin, Northern Michigan and Milwaukee and Chicago, and that it is negotiating with the Wisconsin Central Company for the use of the latter track between Oshkosh and Menasha, Wis. In return the St. Paul is to give the Central the use of the former's tracks from Hilbert Junction to Menasha.

—The annual meeting of the Shore Line Railroad was held in New-Haven yesterday, and the following Directors were chosen: H. L. Hotchkiss, W. F. Bartlett, W. F. Day, F. Hays Trowbridge, A. D. Osborne, C. P. Clarke, and J. M. Townsend Sr. Officers were then elected as follows: E. H. Trowbridge, President; C. P. Clarke, Vice President; W. F. Bartlett, Secretary, and W. L. Squire, Treasurer.

—In Des Moines, Iowa, State Railroad Commissioner George D. Perkins was stricken with paralysis while walking along the street, last Saturday morning, and is now in a serious condition. Mr. Perkins is serving his second term on the Railroad Commission. He was elected from Southwestern Iowa.

—Twenty-one years ago the International Association of Car Accountants of America held its first meeting, at Cleveland, Ohio. Upon its twenty-first anniversary the association will return to Cleveland to become of age. The meeting will convene there to-day and will be in session three days.

—Judge Lurton of the United States court in Louisville has issued an order that the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad shall be sold publicly within six weeks. An upset price of $1,500,000 is fixed. The Illinois Central will buy the property.

—Gross earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May were $3,704,680, an increase over last year of $96,614.

—At the annual election of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company yesterday the Directors were all re-elected.

—A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, is in New-York for a few days.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Coney Island Lots in Market—An Up-Town House Sold—Auction Sales.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold at auction, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, on Saturday, twenty-nine lots, at a total of $11,400. The lots are situated on West Thirty-second and West Thirty-third Streets, Sea Place, and Surf and Mermaid Avenues. They were sold at prices ranging from $145 to $1,000, according to location, those on Surf Avenue and Sea Place commanding the highest figures. The average size of the lots was 20 by about 30.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, at about $60,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 25 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 61, with butler's pantry extension, by 100.8½, to a Mr. Birchell.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Albert Zimmermann, at $17,950, the five-story brick and brownstone tenement 244 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5; also, to the same plaintiff, at $36,200, he sold, under foreclosure, the two-story brick and brownstone tenements 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5 each.

The same auctioneer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julia D. Haviland, at $75,500, the two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 292 and 294 Rivingston Street, northeast corner of Cannon Street, 50 by 80.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, plot on Third Avenue, west side, 216.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 92 by 108.2, containing two two-story and three-story frame buildings.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 51 Laight Street, south side, 118.9 feet west of Hudson Street, 18.9 by 76, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 253.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21.4 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick house.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, lot on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 61.83, by 25 by 61.0⅝. Due on judgment, $1,230.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 96 Monroe Street, southwest corner of Pelham Street, 36 by 44.11 by 47.7 by irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,350.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, lot 138, Mitchell Plains Avenue, as designated on the map of the village of Jerome, town of Westchester, 25.9 by 108 by 25 by 112.4.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Brook Avenue, for two four-story brick flats by Frank A. Wahlig of 770 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 89 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, by William Wolfarth of 606 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner, for a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Scott Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by John Sheridan of 2,011 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 62 West Fortieth Street, by Benjamin Altman of 20 Madison Avenue, owner, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by Oscar Boll of 731 Elton Avenue, owner, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 1,940 Second Avenue, by Fred A. Botty of 1,640 East End Avenue, owner, to a four-story brick and stone tenement and store; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 8.

215TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Kate Whitaker $1,200

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100; Louis W. Kaysser and wife to August Lind and another 1

BENSON ST, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Giuseppe Tacinelli and wife and another to John and Raffaele Avallone 1

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, by the Harlem Canal and Kingsbridge 1

COURTLANDT AV, 762 and 764; Frank Liard to Sarah P. Liard 1

BROOK AV, w s, 262.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x146.1; Anna T. Dale to Sanford Stifter 1

TRINITY AV, s e s, 550 ft s w of 161st St, 25x169.6; Frederick O. Fredricksen to Caroline Fredricksen 1

TRINITY AV, s e s, 525 ft s w of 161st St, 25x169.6; same to same 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 66 ft n of Oakland Place, 46.2x100x43x100; Frida Goldman and husband to John Chudoba, ex prop.. 1

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Henry C. Wyand to Sarah Dixon and another 4,800

CLINTON AV, e s, 108 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; August Staiber and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank.... 3,300

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, 125 ft s of King's Bridge Av, w 49.10, won curve 25 x n 90x e 500x30.11x e 49.10x s 90; Frederick Kemp and another, executors, &c., to Elise Maximann 4,300

89TH ST, n s, 156 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Charles Donohue, referee, to Edward S. Clinch 150

ST. NICHOLAS PL, 43 and 45; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to Annie Brown 1

147TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9 x99.11; C. B. Smith to Lydia M. Alles.. 1

LOTS 206 to 209, map of Underwood Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to J. M. Lichtenauer 3,840

3D AV, e s, 752 ft n of 178th St, 75x125; Adolph Osheppe and wife to Dora Dauscher 11,000

SULLIVAN ST, 231; George N. Messiter, referee, to Yette Hirschbein 900

164TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Delmonico Place, 16.8x100; Florent A. Feltz to O. A. Feltz 1

97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Lilly R. Stern to S. B. Stiffer 17,500

MAPES AV, n w s, lot 127, map East Tremont; John Shady and wife to Samuel Cohen 2,400

UNION AV, w s, 125 ft n of Cedar St, 20.3x90x irregular; John Lanzer and wife to Millie K. Braun 1

PEARL AND FULTON STS, n e corner, 18x62.7x29.8x61.7; Mary E. Nostrand to Robert C. Cornell and another, 33-420 parts 6,250

MARKET ST, 66 to 70; Julia M. Pollon to Solomon Bachrach 44,000

PIERS 10 and 12, ½ part, and bulkhead between piers, East River; Mary K. G. Hoburg to P. A. Murray 3,125

SAME property; same to Anna M. Underhill 3,125

SPRING ST, 22; Benjamin Goldberger and wife to Aaron Brody and another 16,500

MORTON ST, 34 and 36; James P. Foster and wife to A. E. Price 75,000

39TH ST, 312 West; Morris Littman, as executor, and trustee to Lillie Asher and others 32,900

90TH ST, 12 West; John B. Smith and wife to Florette S. Meyer 1

42D ST, 334 West; James McCormack to Monroe L. Simon 10

3D AV, s e corner 87th St, 26x100; Emanuel Furhman and wife to Jacob Fuhs and wife 10

MADISON AV, n e corner 67th St, 22.5x 84; Cartholina Lambert and wife to Mark Hoyt 60,000

3D AV, s e corner 87th St, 26x100; Alfred White and wife to Emanuel Furhman.. 1

66TH ST, 436 East; John H. Judge, referee, to Samuel Bloch and others 14,550

92D ST, 106 East; Hannah J. Stephens and another to Geo. Downing 16,000

75TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.6x102.2; Bernard Cohen and wife to William R. Grace 22,500

113TH ST, n s, 100 e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Lucy E. Turner 1

67TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5x 100; Edward H. Pirsson to J. W. Pirsson 1

117TH ST, 521 East; John Chudoba and wife to Frida Goldman 1

131ST ST, 268 West; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Sophie M. Warnken 10

98TH ST, 149 and 153 West; Francis K. Lipman and others, executors, to Fannie L. Kind 1

119TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 100.11; Simon Sterne and wife to George W. Ruddell 39,000

111TH ST, n s, 426 ft e of 7th Av, 74x 100.11, and w s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x59.11x75.8x106.5; David J. King and others to Alfred Gutwillig 100

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x irregular; n s of 98th St, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 27x irregular; 161 West 98th St; n s of 98th St, 226.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x irregular, and n s of 98th St, 253.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15 x irregular; Moses Kind and wife to Frances K. Lipman and others 1

122D ST, s s, 141.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 141.1 x irregular; Adolf F. Rene, Marquis de Portes, to Comte Henri de Portes, ½ part 1

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 201.10 ft to 118th St; Oscar C. Ferris and wife to Charles H. Haubert, ½ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma L. Pinkney, trustee, to Charles H. Haubert, ½ part. 10,000

87TH ST, s s, 25.11 ft e of 10th St, 25x 100; Elise Lotze to Henry Marks 1

131ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Amy F. Moore to Thomas F. Roys 23,750

215TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 99.11; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Elizabeth King 1,200

AUDUBON AV, e s, 44.6 ft n of 172d St, 50x95; John R. Vanderveort to Emanuel Gompers 2,000

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 36.5x95.4x26.11x95; John R. Vanderveort to Jacob Gompers 1,000

WADSWORTH AV and 174th St, n w corner, 47.6x52x61.10x50; same to Louis Gompers 600

11TH AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x 25; John C. Hegeleln and wife to Charles E. Runk 1

173D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av; John R. Vanderveort to Henry H. Julian. 1,500

WADSWORTH Av, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 76.8x33.8x84.3x61.10; same to Henry Gompers 1,500

LOTS 118 to 121, 123 to 126, map of 92 acres, estate of Isaac Dyckman; Arnold Lustig to John Townshend 1

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Parker Av, 25x102.5x25x102.10; Thomas Flanagan and wife and another to Thomas Roche and wife 1

NEWELL AV, w s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x296 to Bronx River x100.1x300; Caroline Goesen to Charles H. Woelk and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ernestine Woelk to Caroline Goesen 1

LYON AV, n s, 100 ft e of Doris Av, 25x 100; William H. Bingham and others to Agnes Pecora 1

Recorded Leases.

FITZPATRICK, Adella C., to William B. Osler; 1,731 Broadway, n w corner of 55th St, 5 years $1,500

PLATH, Ernest, to Nellie Schmidt; 153 Park Row, 5 years 2,100

MURPHY, James, to John S. Arbuthnot; 116 Bowery, 2 11-12 years 2,700

COHEN, Tobias, to Tobias Gartner; 21 Suffolk St, 3 8-12 years 1,850, 2,000

SCHIMPF, Frank P., to Max Schimpf; 1,948 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 1,200

ROBINSON, Dorinda S., as guardian, &c., to Otis L. Hazard; east store, &c., 85 East 113th St, 3 years 480

MOSER, George J., to Simon Walter; 1,724 2d Av, 5 years 420

WALLACE, W. J., to M. A. Seery; 209 West 17th St, 2 years 600

MYERS, Theodore W., to Joseph Garneau; 200 and 202 West 59th St, (Central Park Hotel,) 5 years 7,400

SWENARTON, Seman A., to Charles A. Groth; 225 Greene St, 5 years....1,400, 1,680

WARNER, Emma D., to John J. Danahar; 770 Washington St, 4 11-12 years.. 1,850

CHESEBROUGH, Charles A., to James M. Brady; 844 2d Av, 5 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOCH, Samuel and Jonas, and Charles Scheuer, to United States Trust Company, New-York; 436 East 66th St, 3 years $12,000

BAUM, Max C., and wife, to Arnold Adler; 2,350 2d Av, 1¾ years 2,500

BEYER, George H., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 412 West 127th St and 7 Lawrence St, 5 years 15,000

BEETZ, Catherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122 East 59th St, 3 years 11,500

BARR, James J., to Emma D. Barr, trustee of Catherine Day; 94 8th Av, 3 years 6,400

SAME to Charlotte Barr; same property, 3 years 7,600

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Julia M. Pollon; 66, 68, and 70 Market St, 2 years.. 32,000

BRADY, James W. and wife, to Peter Doelger; s s of 45th St, 333 ft e of 3d Av, demand 4,800

COE, Henry E., and wife, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 636 and 638 Broadway, 1 year 1,020,000

CROWLEY, Jane, to Elizabeth C. Rodman, 2d; s s of 4th St, 175.6 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 1,500

CARNOVSKY, Mary, to Franz Suchy; 50 East 121st St, 3 years 550

DEUTSCH, Lottie and Joseph, to Charles M. Levy; w s of 2d Av, 80.5 ft s of 51st St, 9 months 500

FUHRMAN, Emanuel, and wife, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of 3d Av. and 87th St, 3 years 30,000

FINKELSTEIN, Lizzie and Samuel, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; w s of Union Av, 25 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years 4,000

GROTH, Charles A., to Eleonora Viemeister; 225 Greene St, 1 year, demand 1,200

GLOVER, James L. and James A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of 2d Av and 122d St, 1 year 10,000

GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to executors, &c., of Edward J. King; n s of 111th St, 426 ft e of 7th Av, also Avenue St. Nicholas, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 2 years 45,500

HOUGHTON, Bessie, and husband to Margaret G. D'Alviella, Countess Goblet D'Alviella; s s of 83d St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 22,000

HOROWITZ, Gussie and Joseph, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Union Av, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years 4,000

HIRSCHBEIN, Yette,, to August C. Hassay; 231 Sullivan St, 6 months 750

HILGOYNE, Maria, and husband to Jacob Ruppert; 315 East 125th St, demand.... 4,000

HATTON, Elizabeth, to Martha Foggin; w s of Forest Av, 123.9 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,000

KAHN, Leopold, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 7th Av and 131st St, 3 1-6 years 130,000

KING, Elizabeth, to Mrs. Frank Leslie; n s of 215th St, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 5 1-12 years 1,680

LETT, Mary, to Abraham and Marcus Berliner; n e s of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, Lot 124, map of Union Port Forest Farms, 3 years 2,000

LESSER, Rose N., to Emma L. Van Ness; s s of 18th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 23,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., and John J., to executors &c., of Marc Eidlitz; s s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.... 42,500

SAME to Elia F. Austin; s s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 5,000

OLIVER, Mary C., and Hattie A. Campbell to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of 117th St and 2d Av, 1½ years 16,000

SAME, 2 and 4 East 127th St, 437.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1½ years 22,000

MURRAY, Phebe A., and Anna M. Underhill to Harriet M. Cole; ½ of Piers 19 and 20, and bulkhead between piers, East River, 4 years 5,000

NORMAN, John A., and wife to Josephine Chedsey; w s of Beekman Av, 75 ft s of Beech Terrace, 1 year 1,500

ROTH, Louis E., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 308 East 79th St, 3 years 3,000

RUDDELL, George W., to United States Trust Company; s s of 119th St, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 30,000

SAME to Simon Sterne; same property, 1 year 5,000

SMITH, William B. and Jacob W., executors of